THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Published by NEVILLE B. CRAIG, *near the S. W. corner of the Diamond—Weekly Paper, Two Dollars per year, in advance—Semi-Weekly Paper, Four Dollars per year, in advance.*

VOL. 48. TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 25, 1832. NO. 3.

JOHN ALEXANDER

Has Removed his Wholesale and Retail

CHEAP CASH STORE,

To his old, well known stand, 65 Market street,

ON which has been erected that splendid and extensive building with the IRON FRONT, where he is now opening, and will keep constantly on hand, a large stock of Staple, and the most splendid stock of Fancy DRY GOODS, ever offered in this city; which will be sold, wholesale or retail, at a small advance for cash.

Also, A large stock of MAHOGANY, at reduced prices. J. A.

August 2, 1831—tf

NOVELTIES.

IN addition to the usual attractions of the PENNSYLVANIA MUSEUM, *a new Room, containing a great variety of Natural and Artificial Curiosities, has been opened during the last week.*

An entirely new and splendid Phantasmagoria, exhibiting the objects as large as life, has been procured, and is exhibited every evening, at half past 8 o'clock. Also, a Cosmoramic view of Pittsburgh, from the Point to the Bridge, has lately been added. Admittance 25 cents: Children 12½.

may 29.

REMOVAL.

JOHN I. KAY & Co. have removed their stock of Books to No. 44 Market street, opposite the Pittsburgh Bank, where they will continue to keep on hands, a General Assortment of

Books and Stationery,

Which they will dispose of at very low prices.

N. B. Merchants' orders put up on the most reasonable terms. April 6, 1832.—tf

Machine Card Factory.

GEORGE FABER & SONS respectfully inform the public that they have in operation, at their factory, No. 116 Wood street, a number of Sticking Machines, which enable them to supply, with promptitude, to any extent, orders for Cards of every description—Cotton and Woollen Manufacturers, and Carding Machine builders, will be accommodated on reasonable terms, with a very superior quality, equal to any manufactured in the United States.

The Public are most respectfully referred to the following certificates.

Gentlemen—We are in receipt of your letter of 18th inst., and in reply, have to say that all the Cards purchased by us from your concern, has upon trial, proved to be good; we incline to the opinion that they are superior to any we have bought east of the mountains. Very respectfully,

MOORES & WILSON.

Point Cotton Factory, Wheeling, Va.

To Messrs. G. Faber & Sons, Pittsburgh.

Nov. 21, 1831.

We have had in use, for some time, the Machine Cards manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, of Pittsburgh, and have no hesitation in pronouncing them equal to any Cards heretofore made use of in our establishment.

JAMES ARTHURS & BROTHERS.

The undersigned have been using, for the last six months, Cards manufactured by G. Faber & Sons, of Pittsburgh, and unhesitatingly say, they are the best they ever worked: they recommend manufacturers to give them a trial for themselves, and believe they will not be disappointed in their quality.

THORNILEY & TOWNSEND.

Fallston, Nov. 22, 1831.

The Card Clothing manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, which we have in use in our establishment, (the Hope Cotton Factory,) has given the greatest satisfaction, and we feel justifiable in recommending them to others.

SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.

The Machine Cards, manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, Pittsburgh, some of which are in use in the manufactories at Economy, Beaver county, Pa., have given entire satisfaction, and therefore have no hesitation in recommending them to the patronage of the manufacturers generally. Yours, respectfully,

FREDERICK RAPP.

December 30—tf

E. HALE, SURGEON DENTIST,

HAS removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Saml. P. Darlington, No. 71 in Fourth street, next door to the corner of Wood st. where he will be happy to wait upon those who may require his professional services, in all its various branches.

N. B.—For sale, a superior Tooth Powder. Also, J. White's Tooth Ache Drops.

March 10, 1832.—tf

SHEAR STEEL, MADE AT PITTSBURGH.

THE Undersigned has been four years, with indefatigable attention, engaged in the manufacturing of this most valuable article, in Bayardstown, near Pittsburgh. He has now on hand a good stock, of the best quality, equal to the Imported, and warranted, at 16½ cents a pound. He requests the favor of purchasers calling to see his stock. S. BROADMEADOW.

N. B.—It will be well if the consumers of this article consider the very *large amount of silver dollars*, annually sent to England, to purchase the same. may 25—tf

THE Subscribers, having given James T. Kincaid an interest in their Tin, Copper, and Sheet Iron Ware Manufactory, will continue their business, under the firm of *L. & P. Peterson & Co.*, No. 45, Front street, and No. 66, Second street, near the Post Office.

L. & P. PETERSON.

Pittsburgh, June 15, 1832.—tf

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms:

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.

Pittsburgh, may 21, 1829—tf.

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED, with neatness and despatch, at the Office of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE. April 26

NOTICE.—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in law, *John E. Park*, into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead; and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen are required to make payment without delay.

January 21.

Clock and Watch Making.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they still continue the above business, two doors from the corner of Liberty, in St. Clair street, *near the Exchange*, where they have just added largely to their stock, and intend keeping a general assortment of Goods in their line, such as Gold and Silver Patent Lever, English and Common Watches; Gold Chains, Seals, and Keys; Pearl, Jet, Diamond, and Plate Breastpins; Filligree and Jet Ear Rings and Drops; Pearl, Jet, Diamond, and Plain Finger Rings; Britannia Ware, warranted; Silver Plate, do. do.; Silver Table and Tea Spoons; Cream Ladles and Spectacles; Lamps, Candlesticks, Ever Pointed Pencil Cases, Musical Boxes, Coral Beads, Razors, Knives, Clasps, Thimbles and Guards; Mantel Clocks, of various patterns.

Together with an assortment of FANCY ARTICLES; all of which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, and respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

LOGAN & FRITSCHY.

☞ *Clocks and Watches* carefully repaired, and warranted to perform well.

Sept. 11.—tf

To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞ When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—ALL that piece of ground, situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER

January 22, 1830.—tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the farm on which he lives, in Washington county, on Pigeon creek, one mile south of Williamsport, on the Monongahela river, to which there is a perfectly level road. This farm contains near 400 acres, the greater part of which is first rate land. There is on the premises a Brick Dwelling House, a Merchant mill, in good repair, a new saw mill, a stone still house, 35 by 40 feet; a salt works is also in operation, and worked to advantage; about 150 acres of land cleared and under good fence. There is on the premises three small tenements for the accommodation of families. This tract is well timbered, and abounds with stone coal and springs of water, both of the best quality.

To a person wishing to embark in a manufacturing business, and possessing capital, this would be a very desirable situation, having the advantage of both water power from Pigeon creek, and banks of the very best coal near to the works, and easy of access, and its vicinity to so navigable a river, where articles of any kind are so cheaply transported to Pittsburgh.

For further particulars, apply to James P. Stuart, Merchant, Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber on the premises.

Dec. 16—tf. ROB'T. M'FARLAND.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1832—tf

COOK'S REGISTER *and Lottery and Exchange Telegraph* is published semi-monthly, at one dollar per annum.

Contents—Bank Note Table of the Rates of Exchange at Pittsburgh; a copious description of the altered and counterfeit Bank Notes that are in circulation in the west; a list of Broken Banks; prices of Gold, Stocks, &c. Subscriptions received at GEORGE A. COOK'S Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

October 21, 1831.—tf

BENJAMIN DARLINGTON,

NO. 49 MARKET STREET,

HAS just received and is now opening a very general assortment of *Hardware, Cutlery, and Saddlery*—all which is offered low Wholesale or Retail.

LOTS.

Also, a number of valuable Building Lots for sale. For terms, apply as above.

February 7, 1832.—tf.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of *Towne & Gazzam*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted are requested to make payment to A. H. Gazzam, who is authorised to settle the business of the firm, and those having claims will present the same to him for adjustment and payment.

JOHN TOWNE.

Mobile, may 15, 1831. [June 3.—tf.]

Curled Hair Mattrasses,

OF a superior quality, constantly on hand, or made to order, at less than eastern prices, at the Carpet and Furnishing Warehouse, No. 26 Wood street.

A. M'FADDEN.

N. B.—7,000 lbs. Curled Hair, (in the rope,) on consignment, and will be sold at eastern prices, with the addition of carriage. A. M'F.

April 20—tf

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC ELIXER.

ONE of the most agreeable and efficacious Medicines ever discovered for the permanent cure of those chronic states of derangement of the stomach, constituting that miserable disease called Dyspepsia.

The basis of this Elixer is vegetables, and perfectly innocent in its operation; it destroys that sour state of the stomach, the instant it is taken, and stops the morbid secretion, by giving strength to the muscular fibre of that important organ, by which means the peristaltic motion of the intestines is increased, and the costiveness obviated; a new action is given to the system, which puts an end to a train of distressing nervous sensations.

Another form of the disease in which the Elixer is admirably calculated to relieve, is the decline of fever, where the stomach will not bear the ordinary strengthening medicines indicated in such cases, it has the surprising effect of giving vigor, and restoring the natural secretions of the body, without increasing the febrile state. Not the least danger is to be apprehended from exposure to cold, while under the use of this medicine, nor will it interrupt necessary employment of the patient a single hour.

☞ A number of cases of cures performed by the Anti-Dyspeptic Elixer in the vicinity of Pittsburgh can be given.

For sale by H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co., No. 42 Market street. August 24, 1832.—tf

HOLDERS of Sovereigns, Guineas, and every description of GOLD, can obtain the very highest prices, by applying at this office.—Every description of paper discounted at reduced rates. GEORGE A COOK,

Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. October 21, 1831.—tf.

REMOVAL.

DR. E. MERRITT, DENTIST, has removed to Liberty street, No. 78, corner of Evans' alley. Dr. E. M. will be in his room from 9 o'clock in the morning till 3 o'clock in the afternoon, (Fridays excepted,) where all operations in the line of his profession will be performed.

P. S.—Dentists can be furnished with his beautifully nufamactured Porcelain Teeth.

March 27, 1832.—tf.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—*John S. Riddle*, (late of the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. Pittsburgh,) has formed a connexion with *Washington Jackson*, of Philadelphia. The house will be conducted under the firm of

Washington Jackson & Riddle,

No. 20, South Front street,

PHILADELPHIA.

They will make purchases and effect sales for foreign accounts, and will be pleased to receive consignments of the staples and produce of the west, making liberal advances on all goods addressed to them for sale. January 18—tf

Receiving & Forwarding House,

NEW ORLEANS

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh. October 26, 1830—tf.

F. A. BEMIS & CO.

NO. 24 WATER STREET,

BUILD TO ORDER, Steam Engines, Boilers, Governors, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Shearing Machines, Blades, and Machinery, generally. Turning, of every description, done at a short notice

Pittsburgh, January 24—tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James Sample, Esq., late of Ross township, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and all creditors are requested to present their claims to the subscribers.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT OF LAND, situated on the Allegheny river and Pennsylvania canal, three miles above Pittsburgh, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which are cleared and in good order, on which are a good barn and orchard.

The Docket of the deceased is placed in the hands of Thomas Sample, Esq. of Allegheny.

THOMAS SAMPLE, } *Ex'rs.*
WILLIAM SAMPLE, }

Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

COACH TRIMMER & BLACKSMITH WANTED.—The subscriber wishes to employ a Coach Trimmer, and a Blacksmith acquainted with carriage work. To sober, industrious workmen, masters of the above branches, good wages and constant employment will be given. For further particulars inquire at the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette. JAMES S. WHYTE.

Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 27, 1831.—tf.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed of their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.

JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE

IN ALLEGHENY TOWN.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell a number of building lots, handsomly situated, being bounded by Ohio street, Sandusky street, and Gay alley.

The terms of payment will be made known, and a plan of the lots shown to any person, on application to the subscriber, living in Allegheny town, or to Mr. John Irwin, at his Rope Warehouse, corner of Liberty and Fourth streets, in Pittsburgh. ALEXANDER SEMPLE.

Pittsburgh, April 20, 1832.—tf

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR E. C. S. SUGG,

SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,

(From London, and recently of Baltimore,)

HAS Removed from his residence in Irwin street, to No. 57 Liberty street, corner of Virgin alley, *(the house lately occupied by Doctor J. S. Irwin,)* where he continues the practice of his profession, in all its various branches. Dr. S. will keep for sale a choice assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, &c. Also, Family Medicines of his own compounding and selection. April 22—tf

RECEIVED,

By late arrivals, and for Sale on accommodating terms, by the Subscribers—

50 Hogsheads New Orleans SUGAR;
20 bbls. Tanners' OIL;
7 Casks and 3 barrels Sperm. OIL;
20 Barrels Refined Whale do
2 Casks Racked do do
12 Ceroons Spanish LEAF TOBACCO;
75 Barrels PITCH;
33 Boxes Smoked HERRING;
77 do Sperm. CANDLES;
2 Hogsheads MADDER;
90 Barrels LOAF SUGAR;
90 Boxes TIN PLATE, ⅛ X;
24 Half and Whole Tierces RICE;
16 Pigs Block TIN;
12 Boxes CLARET;
5 Kegs LIME JUICE;
5 Qr. Casks Marseilles Madeira WINE;
10 Barrels ALUM;
6 Bales ALMONDS;
98 DEMIJOHNS, assorted;
50 Barrels No. 3 MACKEREL.

DOBBIN & IRWIN,

Corner of Market and Water streets.

Pittsburgh, April 6, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.

CHRIS'R MAGEE having taken his nephew, C. L. MAGEE, into partnership, the public are respectfully informed that the business heretofore conducted by him will be continued under the firm of C. & C. L. MAGEE, at the old stand, No. 40 Market street, between Second and Third streets, where they will keep a constant supply of HATS, of the first rate workmanship, and of the newest fashion, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

CHRIS'R MAGEE,
C. L. MAGEE.

Pittsburgh, may 10, 1831—tf

Valuable Real Estate in the Market.

FOR SALE,

TWENTY-TWO LOTS, handsomely situated on Grant's hill, in Hoge's extension, near the tunnnel.

Upwards of forty lots in the village of Lawrenceville.

A number of valuable lots situate on the Monongahela river, and on either side of the extension of Second street, adjacent to the city.

Two valuable tracts of land, situate about 7 miles from Pittsburgh, near the Washington Turnpike Road and Chartier's creek.

The lot of ground, in Pittsburgh, on which the old banking-house now stands. Terms of payment will be made easy. Apply to

A. BRACKENRIDGE,

April 6.—tf At the Office B. U. S.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,

PITTSBURGH.

PUBLIC SALES of Groceries, and Furniture every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and of Dry Goods and Hardware, Fancy Cutlery, Jewelry, &c. every evening, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Liberal advances made on consignments.

April 5—tf.

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS.—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns: and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.

September 18 1829.—tf.

New Hardware Store,

NO. 66 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

LOGAN & KENNEDY, having just received an extensive assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery, &c., respectfully invite the attention of Merchants, Mechanics, and others.

Also, a well selected assortment of *Union Factory* bench and moulding Planes.

Feb. 21, 1832.—tf

TO THE AFFLICTED.

DR. J. SUMNER, having discovered an infallible cure for different species of *HERNIA or RUPTURE*, by an external application of ointment, without inconvenience to the patient; which ointment, prepared only by himself, he now offers for sale to all who are afflicted with the above complaint, being confident of success from the many proofs he has had of its efficacy—likewise, he considers it a duty to give to the public a fair statement of his own case.

For fifteen years he was sorely afflicted with two Ruptures, the pains of which were so severe, that he was compelled to relinquish all active business, wearing a Truss, and keeping himself a long period mostly confined, and had nearly gave up all hope of ever enjoying a comfortable state of health.—In this dilemma he was forcibly struck with the old adage, that there never was an evil without a remedy, and forthwith commenced a series of experiments upon himself, which through Divine Providence resulted in a complete and radical cure. JOHN SUMNER,

No. 139 North Third Street, Philadelphia.

This may certify, That my Son, aged thirteen years, was afflicted with a Rupture for three years, and was under the necessity of wearing the Truss constantly, but without any other effect than a temporary relief, and was effectually cured by Dr. J. Sumner in about three weeks time.

JOHN C. DOUGLAS,

No. 131 South Eleventh street, Philadelphia

This may Certify, That I have been afflicted with a Rupture for between four and five years, and have been effectually cured by Doctor J. Sumner, in about five weeks time.

JOHN VASEY,

Corner of York Road and Coates street, Philada.

I Certify, That I was afflicted with a Rupture for four years, and was effectually cured by the application of Dr. Sumner's OINTMENT, in the term of four weeks. E. WILSON.

I Certify, That my Son David, was effectually cured of a Rupture in three weeks time, of twelve years standing, by making use of Dr. Sumner's OINTMENT. D. COX.

The above Certificates are deemed sufficient, and many others might be obtained, and many references can be given.

☞ FINDLAY & MADEIRA are Agents for the above Medicine, corner of Market and Front streets, Pittsburgh.

march 29, 1831.—w1mo&mtf.

J. SHIDLE, Manufacturer of Paper Hangings has removed to St. Clair street, near the Allegheny Bridge. march 9—tf.

CITY AUCTION ROOM,

NO. 41 WOOD STREET,

Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞ Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.

Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830—tf.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

ONLY 25 CENTS.

LEE'S UNPARALLELED ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, price 25 and 50 cents per box—famous for the cure of Bilious and other destructive fevers, obstinate obstructions of the stomach and bowels, giddiness, sickness of the stomach, removing colds, costiveness, &c. &c.

Dear Sir—Having made use of the various Pills in my family, offered to the public for the past five years, and having found your celebrated Anti-Bilious Pills the most efficacious in cleansing the stomach and bowels, removing head-aches, sick stomach, and having used them for several years past, I can have no hesitation in stating, that I believe them, as represented, a most valuable Family Medicine. JACOB SMALL,

Mayor of the city of Philadelphia.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely.

CAUTION.—Please ask for Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills, prepared by Noah Ridgely—and see that his name is on the outside wrapper—no other are genuine. None of Lee's medicines are genuine without the name of Noah Ridgely on them.

Twenty years.—LEE'S ELIXIR has for twenty years, been a most successful medicine, for the cure of colds, coughs, spitting of blood, asthma, consumptions, and other complaints of the lungs and breast, as many of our citizens have certified.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely, of Baltimore.

Dear Sir—I was attacked with a most violent cold, a severe cough, and pains in the breast, which continued to grow worse, during which my appetite failed and my voice altered so much, that it was with the utmost exertions I could pronounce a single sentence louder than breath. I bought and used one phial of your valuable Elixir, which restored me to perfect health. Yours, with respect. J. A. SMITH,

Market street, Fell's Point.

Lee's Worm Lozenges, a certain and powerful remedy for destroying all kinds of worms.

Wonderful Tape Worm! A part of a tape worm passed by a lady 40 years old, which measures 3 feet long, and contains three hundred joints. This worm, with two round worms 13 to 15 inches long, and three fourths of an inch round, expelled from a child not five years old, by the use of Lee's Lozenges, are now to be seen at Lee's Family Medicine Dispensary, No. 63, Hanover street, Baltimore.

Lee's Nervous Cordial, an excellent medicine for all nervous affections, weakness, pain in the loins, back, &c.

Lee's Essence of Mustard! No remedy ever excelled this in curing rheumatism, sprains, bruises, frosted feet, &c.

Lee's Ague and Fever Drops, a never failing cure.

Sir—You are at full liberty to use my name in recommending your Lee's infallible Ague and Fever Drops, as, from repeated trials of them in my family, I have always found those Drops to be truly an infallible medicine, never failing to produce a speedy and effectual cure. Yours, respectfully,

MICHAEL WARNER.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment, warranted to cure the ITCH by one application.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion, An excellent medicine for curing tetters, ringworms, prickly heat, &c.

Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, an effectual cure for the Venereal and Gonorrhœa.

Lee's Tooth-Ache Drops, which give immediate relief.

Lee's Tooth Powder, which cleanses and beautifies the teeth.

Lee's Eye Water, a certain cure for sore eyes.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head-aches.

Lee's Corn Plaster, for removing and destroying corns.

Hundreds of cases of cures performed by the above truly valuable medicines could be given, did the limits of a newspaper admit of it.

☞ The above highly approved medicines are sold by appointment, by B. A. FAHNESTOCK and CHAS. AVERY & CO., Pittsburgh, who have just received a fresh supply from Baltimore.

November 4—tf

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers,

Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh

march 14.—tf.

MILL AND CROSS-CUT SAWS.

THE Subscriber has the satisfaction to say to the public, and his friends, that he has connected with his other business, the manufactury of Mill and Cross Cut Saws; and can furnish supplies to merchants and others: he believes them to be equal to any ever used in the western country—the experience of the workmen employed, with the known good qualities of the steel, justifies him in warranting the article to any who may be disposed to patronize western industry.

Z. PACKARD.

Northern Liberties, Pittsburgh, } tf
December 9, 1831. }

The undersigned, agent for the Point Saw Mill, in Pittsburgh, takes pleasure in saying, that the Mill Saws, made by Z. Packard, and which are now in use, in his mill, are equal, if not superior, to any he has ever used.

ISAAC WICKERSHAM, Ag't.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 21, 1831.

280 BBLS. N. O. Molasses;
25 bbls. Sugar House Molasses;
100 bbls. No. 2 Mackerel;
75 bbls. Tanners' (Brown) Oil;
25 bbls. *Very Old Whiskey.*

For sale by JOHN DALZELL & Co.,
170, Corner of Liberty and Irwin streets.

July 24.—tf

WANTED,

TWENTY Shares Bank of Pittsburgh Stock, for which a liberal premium will be allowed. Apply to

CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE.

may 25.

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. }
JAS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co. } Pittsburgh.
HAMILTON STEWART, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required

may 14, 1830.—tf.

THOMAS L. SHIELDS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW:

OFFICE at the South West corner of Market street and the Diamond—entrance, No. 3 in the Diamond. Dec. 20, 1831.—tf

☞ *PLOWMAN'S PRINTING INK.*

PLOWMAN'S Superior PRINTING INK, for fall use, in kegs containing 24 lbs., for sale by HOGAN & Co., Corner of Front and Market streets. Pittsburgh, Sept. 10.—tf.

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR J. H. IRWIN has removed to the office lately occupied by the Doctor Gazzams, in the Museum Building, on Fourth street, the first door from Boggs & Wrenshall's store, on the corner of Fourth and Market streets.

June 22—tf

TO LET.

A COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE pleasantly situated on the south side of the Monongahela river, a few perches above the Bridge. Apply to the subscriber.

FREDERICK BAUSMAN.

may 11, 1822.—tf

JUST received, and for sale by COCHRAN & IRWIN.

200 bbls. No 2, MACKEREL;
50 hhds. N. O. SUGAR;
100 bbls. ROSIN;
5,000 lbs. Superior LAMP BLACK.

Pittsburgh, June 8.

50 Hogsheads Kentucky Leaf Tobacco;
65 do New Orleans Sugar;
50 boxes Cavendish Tobacco.

Received per late arrivals, and for sale by RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.

March 9.

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,

No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,

MANUFACTURER OF

Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. march 19—tf.

☞ The Subscriber, of the firm of STROOP & CAROTHERS, having declined business in favor of ISAIAH DICKEY, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of DICKEY & CAROTHERS; who are now authorized to settle all transactions in their former business. JACOB STROOP.

Pittsburgh, July 9, 1832.

NEW WHOLESALE

Grocery and Commission Warehouse,

NUMBER 168 LIBERTY STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, and have on hand, from the eastern and southern markets, a large and well selected assortment of GROCERIES, which they offer for sale, on accommodating terms. Also, on hand, 3000 pounds prime Old Cheese.

DICKEY & CAROTHERS.

N. B. The highest price, in cash or groceries, will be paid for all kinds of country produce.

July 10.—tf

30 DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran away from the subscribers, on Sunday the 16th ultimo, DANIEL M'CARTNEY, an indented apprentice to the Coppersmith Business. He is 19 years of age, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, dark hair, blue eyes, and rather fair complexion. He took with him a blue tight-bodied coat, partly worn, with gilt buttons; one pair new black mixed cassinet pantaloons, and one pair of black worsted or bombazine ditto; one light blue cassinet waistcoat; one striped swansdown ditto, and a new pair of pegged bootees, together with other clothes not recollected. He has a brother living in Mobile, (engineer on the steam boat Isabella,) and has often said he would like to go there. He has been much in the habit of reading plays, and frequently associated with play actors: in all probability his object is to join with some *traveling players.*

The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend and secure the said apprentice so that the subscribers may get him again. The public are cautioned against harboring him, under the penalty of the law.

L. & P. PETERSON.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 8, 1831.—tf

Steel Hoes.

AS Agent for Ephraim Estep, I expect to be constantly supplied with the above article, of a superior quality.—They are offered at the most favorable manufacturers' rates.

M. ATWOOD,

march 27. Corner of Wood & Front sts.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality—also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by H. MAC SHANE,

march 22, 1831.—tf Front street.

FOR SALE,

A VERY ELIGIBLE PIECE OF GROUND upon Market street, in the city of Pittsburgh, between Second and Third streets, now occupied by H. Ward, containing, in Front, on Market street, thirty-two, and extending back sixty feet.—For terms, inquire of JOHN HORNER.

Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

Eighty Shares of Beaver Bridge Stock

FOR SALE.

THE subscribers will sell the above number of Shares in the Beaver Bridge Company, the Stock of which is valuable, nets at present a good dividend, and it is thought will net from 8 to 10 per cent. when the Beaver Canal is completed. For particulars, inquire of S. Baird & Co., Merchants, corner of Fifth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh, or to the subscribers, Merchants, Philadelphia. BROWN & AGNEW.

may 4, 1832.—6mo.

Pittsburgh Bank Note Exchange

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes' Exchange Office, No. 33 Market Street.

Pennsylvania.		*New Jersey.*	
Bank of Pittsburgh,	par	St. Bk. at N. Brunsw.	1
Philadelphia Banks	do	Trenton Bank	do
Bucks county Bank	do	New Brunswick	do
Carlisle Bank	do	Mount Holly	do
Germantown	do	Camden	do
Easton	do	Cumberland	do
Montgomery county	do	Newark Insurance	do
West Chester	do	State Bank at Morris	do
Farmers' Bk. Read'g	do	do. at Elizabeth't'n	do
Farmers' Bk. Lanc.	do	Sussex	do
Lancaster Bank	do	Paterson bank	unc
Harrisburgh	do	*Connecticut.*	
Northampton	do	New Haven Bk. do.	2
York Bank	½	Bridgeport	do
Chambersburgh	½	Middletown bank	do
Susquehanna Br. Co.	½	Phœnix Bk. Hartford	do
Brownsville	½	*Virginia.*	
Gettysburgh	½	Richm'd & br. $5 & up.	1
Erie	1	Valley B'k & bran.	do
Pottsville Bank,	1	N. W. B'k Wheeling	½
Wilksbarre Bank	1	*Rhode Island.*	
Ohio.		Providence Banks	2
F. & M. B'k Steub.	½	Wash'gton B'k West.	do
Mount Pleasant	½	Phœnix B'k at do.	do
Western Reserve	½	N. E. Commer. Bank	do
St. Clairsville	½	Oth. R. I. notes, gen.	do
Bank of Chillicothe	½	*Georgia.*	
Lancaster B'k	½	St. B'k & Branches	5
Columbus	½	Bank of Augusta	do
Com. B'k of Cincin.	½	Planter's Bank	do
Dayton Bank	1½	Bank at Darien	do
Urbana B'k	1½	*North Carolina.*	
Muskingum B'k	1½	Satte bk. & branches	4
Bank Geauga	1½	B'k of C. Fear & Br.	do
Com. B'k of L. Erie	1½	B'k of Newb'rn & Br.	do
Portsmouth B'k	3	*South Carolina.*	
Canton	½	St. B'k & Branches	3
Small Notes	1½	Charleston Bank	do
New York.		All other current notes	do
City Banks	1	*Vermont.*	
Troy & Albany B's	2	Burlington B'k	2
Mohawk Bk. Schen.	2	Windsor bank	do
Newburgh	2	Rutland do	do
Orange county	2	Bennington bank	do
Catskill	2	All other current notes	do
Auburn	2	*Massachusetts.*	
Geneva	2	Boston Bks. $5 & up.	2
Central Bank	2	Springfield	2
Chenango	2	Hamsh. Bk. N. Hamp.	2
Utica Bk. & branches	2	Salem	2
Ontario Bk. at Utica	2	Worcester	2
do. at Canandaigua		Other Massach. notes	2
Rochester		*Michigan.*	
Bank of Ithica		Bank of Michigan	2
Bank of Buffalo	2	F. & M. Bank	do
Chataque Co. B'k	2	Under 5$	3
All other current,	2	*Canada.*	
Delaware.		Bank of Canada,	4
Bank of Delaware	½	Bank of Montreal	do
Commercial Bk. Del.	½	York Bank	do
Farmers' Bk. of Del.	½	Quebeck Bank	do
Branch at Newcastle	½	*Louisiana.*	
do. at Wilm'gton	½	New Orleans Bank	5
do. at Georget'n	½	Louisiana Bank	do
Wilmington & Bank		State Bank	do
Maryland.		*Alabama.*	
Baltimore City Bks.	par	State B. & branches	10
George's county	½	Mobile Bank	8
Annap. & br. Easton	do	*Gold.*	
Fredk. co. Hav. de Gra.	do	American,	2 prem.
Westminster	do	Eng. Guin.	4.87 a 4.90
Hagerstown	do	Sovereigns	4 70a4 75
Williamsport	do	Napoleons	3.65 a 3.70
		Doub. Span.	15.25a15.30
		Do. Patriot	5 a 11-50

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled 'an act to regulate the general elections within the Commonwealth, it is enjoined on me to give public notice of such election to be held, and to enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected, in pursuance of which, I, WILLIAM LECKY, Sheriff of the county of Allegheny, do therefore make known and give this public notice to the electors of Allegheny county aforesaid, that a general election will be held in the said county, *on the SECOND TUESDAY OF OCTOBER NEXT, at the several election districts therein.*

The electors of that part of the city of Pittsburgh which lies north of the centre of Liberty street, to meet at the office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of said county, at the Court House, in said city.

The electors of that part of the city of Pittsburgh which is included within the centre of Liberty and Market streets, and the Monongahela river, to meet at the Commissioners' Office, at the Court House, in said city.

The electors of that part of the city of Pittsburgh included within the following boundaries, viz:—beginning at the foot of Market street, on the Monongahela river, thence up the centre of Market street to Fifth street, thence along the centre of Fifth street to Grant street, thence down the centre of Grant street to Fourth street; thence along the centre of Fourth street, and the line of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Turnpike road to the city line; thence along the city line to the Monongahela river, and down the Monongahela river to the place of beginning, to meet at the office of the Clerk of the Quarter Sessions and Orphans' Court, at the Court House, in said city.

The electors of that part of the city of Pittsburgh which lies east of the centres of Liberty street, Fifth street and the boundaries of the South Ward, to meet at the office of the Sheriff of said county, at the Court House, in said city.

The electors of that part of Pitt township included within the following boundaries:—beginning on the Monongahela river, at a point, where the eastern line of the city of Pittsburgh strikes the same, thence northwardly by the said city line to the boundary of the borough of the Northern Liberties, thence along the same to the southeastern corner thereof, being the southeastern corner of Boyle Irwin's land, thence to the southwestern corner of Springfield farm, belonging to O'Hara's heirs, thence by the boundary of said farm, *including* the same, by the Two mile run, thence up said run, by Roup's mill, to Henry Fulton's farm house, thence in a straight line to William Knox's farm house, on the Four mile run, including the two last mentioned places, thence down said Four mile run, to the Monongahela river, and thence down the Monongahela to the place of beginning, to meet at the house of John Anderson, commonly called the "Fountain Inn."

The electors of the borough of the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh, and the electors of that part of Pitt township lying between the borough of the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh, the election district last above described, the Two mile run, and the Allegheny river, including Springfield farm and Wainright's Island, to meet at the house formerly occupied by John Taylor, in the borough of the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.

The electors of Pitt township, except as much thereof as goes to sustain the two foregoing election districts, to meet at the office of the East Liberty Steam Mill, in Pitt township.

The electors of that part of St. Clair township within the bounds of the borough of Birmingham, to meet at the house now occupied by Dominic O'Conner, in said borough.

The electors of that part of St. Clair township within the following bounds, viz: beginning on the Monongahela river at the mouth of Street's run, thence down said river to the north-east corner of the borough of Birmingham; thence southwardly, along the line of said borough to the south-east corner thereof, thence westwardly, along the line of said borough to the south-west corner thereof, thence northwardly along the line of said borough to the Monongahela river, thence down the same to the mouth of Chartier's creek, on the Ohio river, thence up said creek so far as to include John Bell's farm, thence by a line to include Robert Hays' and James Bryson's farms, to Willet's, on Street's run, thence down said run to the place of beginning, to meet at the house of John Obey, in said township.

The electors of that part of St. Clair township lying south and west of the election district last above described, to meet at the house of Thomas McCully, in said township.

The electors of Versailles township to meet at the White House, formerly owned by Thomas Neal, on the Pittsburgh and Greensburgh Turnpike road, in said township.

The electors of Wilkins township are to meet at the house now occupied by Francis Wilson, on the Frankstown road, in said township.

The electors of Plum township are to meet at the house of John Little, in said township.

The electors of Elizabeth township are to meet at the house of John Walker, in Elizabethtown.

The electors of Mifflin township are to meet at the house of Jas. H. Neel, in said township.

The electors of Jefferson township are to meet at the house of John King, in said township,

The electors of Fayette township are to meet at the house, formerly Matthew M'Coy's, in Noblestown, in said township.

The electors of Robinson township are to meet at the house of Audley M'Farland, in said township.

The electors of Moon township are to meet a the house of Adrian Aton, in said township.

The electors of Findlay township are to meet at the house of John Charles, now occupied by Mr. Mitchell, on the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Georgetown, in said township.

The electors of Ohio township are to meet at the house of John Moore, in said township.

The electors of Ross township, excepting those resident in the borough of Allegheny, and within the bounds of the reserved tract, opposite Pittsburgh, are to meet at the house now occupied by Henry Cryder, in said township.

The electors of the borough of Allegheny, and those resident within the bounds of the reserved tract, opposite Pittsburgh, are to meet at the house of Robert Cambell, in said borough.

The electors of Pine township are to meet at the house of William Cochran, in said township.

The electors of Deer township, residing east of the following line: beginning at or near the house of Joseph Lawson, in said township, and from thence a due north course to intersect the Butler county line, are to meet at the house of Benjamin Coe, Jun.

The electors of Deer township, residing west of the above mentioned line, are to meet at the house of Nathan Connelly.

The electors of Franklin township are to meet at the house of John Shrum, in said township.

And the electors of Indiana township are to meet at the house of Samuel Mackey, in said township.

At which time and place the qualified electors as aforesaid will elect by ballot—

One person for GOVERNOR of this Commonwealth.

One person for CONGRESS, for the district composed of the county of Allegheny.

Four persons for MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for County COMMISSIONER, for three years, and

One person for AUDITOR.

And in and by an act of the General Assembly of this state, passed on the 17th day of March, 1800, it is directed that the inspectors of the said general election shall be chosen by ballot, on the Friday next preceding the first Tuesday in October, at the several election districts; and the election for such inspectors shall be held by the respective constables, who are required to give at least one week's previous notice of such an election, assisted by two qualified citizens, chosen by such citizens qualified to vote, as shall then be present; and the inspectors so chosen are required to be at the places of their districts, on the day of the general election, at nine o'clock in the morning, to do and perform the duties required of them.

Also, in and by an act of the General Assembly of this state, passed on the 2d day of April, 1821, it is directed that "it shall be the duty of the sheriff or coroner, as the case may be, of each and every county within this commonwealth, to give public notice at the same time and in the same manner, and under the same penalty that he is now required, to give notice of any general or special election, that every person who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise a subordinate officer or agent, who is, and shall be employed under the legislative, executive, or judiciary departments of the United States; and also, that every member of Congress is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of judge, inspector, or clerk of any election in this state."

And the return judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are required to meet at the court house, in the city of Pittsburgh, on the Friday next after the second Tuesday of October next, then and there to perform those duties required by law.

Given under my hand at Pittsburgh, this 10th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, and of the independence of the United States the fifty-sixth.

WM. LECKY, *Sheriff.*

September 18, 1832.—te.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell the undivided half of Fleecedale Woollen Factory, situate on Chartier's Creek, 4 miles from Pittsburgh, on the Steubenville Turnpike. This establishment is located in the most beautiful portion of western Pennsylvania, in the vicinity of one of the best markets for the purchase of wool, and cotton warps, and the disposal of cloths and cassinetts. The machinery is well constructed, and in good order, propelled by water or steam, and capable of manufacturing at least *twenty-five* thousand yards of Cassinetts annually; and, without increasing the power, or extending the buildings, 100,000 yards might be annually produced.

Attached to the establishment is a large Dye House, well fitted up with the necessary apparatus; and also eight tenements for the workmen employed in the Factory.

Mr. A. Murphy, one of the original proprietors of the Fleecedale Woollen Factory, and among the first practical woollen manufactures in the U. States, as regards time, skill, and experience—will be the partner of the purchaser, unless the person or persons who may desire to purchase, should wish to procure the whole property; in which event, Mr. Murphy might dispose of the other half of this establishment.

Also—A Saw Mill,

In complete order, in the immediate vicinity of the Woollen Factory. This Saw Mill was recently constructed, of the best materials, and is well located for business. Connected with the above property are fifteen acres of ground, embracing both sides of Chartier's Creek, being one of the best streams for propelling machinery, in Western Pennsylvania.

Also—A Delightful Country Seat,

In the vicinity of the above property, and in the immediate neighborhood of the celebrated Mineral Springs of John S. Scully, Esq., known abroad as the "Pittsburgh Mineral Springs." This building is admirably located, and tastefully constructed, highly desirable as a private residence: or could be advantageously appropriated as a boarding house, for the accommodation of those who attend the Springs; inasmuch as the difficulty of accommodating the visitors at the Springs is already felt as a serious inconvenience to the public.

The subscriber, being the sole proprietor of the last mentioned property, it will be sold in connection with his interest in the foregoing, or separate, if desired.

The above property will be sold on very reasonable terms, the payments will be moderately adjusted, and, if satisfactory security is given, no cash will be required until April, 1835. Possession may be had immediately after the sale.

A. McFADDEN.

Pittsburgh, Pa., July 24, 1832.—tf.

TO BE LET,

THE two New Four Story Brick Store Houses, on the corner of Market street and the Diamond. For terms, apply to JAMES B IRWIN.

September 18.—tf

POETRY.

From the Boston Daily Atlas.

BECAUSE I'M TWENTY-FIVE.

'Tis wondrous strange, how great the change,
Since I was in my teens:
Then I had beaux and billet deaux
And joined the gayest scenes.
But lovers now have ceased to vow;—
No way they now contrive
To poison, hang, or drown themselves,—
Because I'm twenty-five.

Once, if the night was e'er so bright,
I ne'er abroad could roam,
Without—"the bliss, the honor, Miss,
Of seeing you safe home."
But now I go, through rain or snow—
Pursued and scarce alive—
Through all the dark without a spark,—
Because I'm twenty-five.

They used to call, to ask me all
About my health so frail;
And thought a ride would help my side,
And turn my cheeks less pale.
And now, alas! if I am ill,
None cares that I revive:
And my pale cheek in vain may speak,—
Because I'm twenty-five.

Now if a ride improves my side,
I'm forced to take the stage;
For that is deemed quite proper for
A person of my age;
And then no hand is offered me,
To help me out alive—
They think it wont hurt me to fall,—
Because I'm twenty-five.

Oh dear—'tis queer, that every year
I'm slighted more and more;
For not a beau pretends to show
His head within my door;
Nor ride, nor card, nor soft address,
My spirits now revive;
And one might near as well be dead
As say—I'M TWENTY-FIVE.

SPEECH

OF THE HONORABLE DANIEL WEBSTER,

In the Senate of the United States, on the President's Veto of the Bank Bill, July 11, 1832.

MR. PRESIDENT,—No one will deny the high importance of the subject now before us. Congress, after full deliberation and discussion, has passed a Bill for extending the duration of the Bank of the United States, by decisive majorities in both Houses. It has adopted this measure not until its attention had been called to the subject, in three successive annual messages of the President. The bill having been thus passed by both Houses, and having been duly presented to the President,—instead of signing and approving it, he has returned it with objections. These objections go against the whole substance of the law, originally creating the Bank. They deny, in effect, that the Bank is Constitutional, they deny that it is expedient, they deny that it is necessary for the public service.

It is not to be doubted that the Constitution gives the President the power which he has now exercised; but while the power is admitted, the grounds upon which it has been exerted become fit subjects of examination. The Constitution makes it the duty of Congress, in cases like this, to reconsider the measure, which they have passed, to weigh the force of the President's objections to that measure, and to take a new vote upon the question.

Before the Senate proceeds to this second vote, I propose to make some remarks upon those objections. And, in the first place, it is to be observed, that they are such as to extinguish all hope, that the present Bank, or any Bank at all resembling it, or resembling any known similar institution, can ever receive his approbation. He states no terms, no qualifications, no conditions, no modifications, which can reconcile him to the essential provisions of the existing charter. He is against the Bank, and against any Bank constituted in a manner known either to this, or any other country. One advantage, therefore, is certainly obtained, by presenting him the bill. It has caused his sentiments to be made known. There is no longer any mystery, no longer a contest between hope and fear, or between those prophets who predicted a *Veto*, and those who foretold an approval. The bill is negatived, the President has assumed the responsibility of putting an end to the Bank; and the country must prepare itself to meet that change in its concerns, which the expiration of the charter will produce. Mr. President, I will not conceal my opinion, that the affairs of this country are approaching an important and dangerous crisis. At the very moment of almost unparalleled general prosperity, there appears an unaccountable disposition to destroy the most useful and most approved institutions of the government. Indeed, it seems to be in the midst of all this national happiness, that some are found openly to question the advantages of the Constitution itself; and many more ready to embarass the exercise of its just power, weaken its authority, and undermine its foundations. How far these notions may be carried, it is impossible yet to say. We have before us the practical result of one of them. The Bank has fallen, or is to fall.

It is now certain, that without a change in our public councils this Bank will not be continued, nor will any other be established, which, according to the general sense and language of mankind, can be entitled to the name. Within three years and nine months from the present moment, the charter of the Bank expires; within that period, therefore, it must wind up its concerns. It must call in its debts, withdraw its bills from circulation, and cease from all its ordinary operations. All this is to be done in three years and nine months; because, although there is a provision in the charter, rendering it lawful to use the corporate name for two years after the expiration of the charter, yet this is allowed only for the purpose of suits, and for the sale of the estate belonging to the Bank, and for no other purpose whatever. The whole active business of the Bank, its custody of public deposits, its tranfers of public moneys, its dealing in exchange, all its loans and discounts, and all its issues of bills for circulation, must cease and determine, on or before the third day of March, 1836; and within the same period its debts must be collected, as no new contract can be made with it, as a corporation, for the renewal of loans, or discount of notes or bills, after that time.

The President is of opinion, that this time is long enough to close the concerns of the institution without inconvenience. His language is, 'the time allowed the Bank to close its concerns is ample, and if it has been well managed, its pressure will be light, and heavy only in case its management has been bad. If, therefore, it shall produce distress, the fault will be its own.' Sir, this is all no more than general statement, without fact or argument to support it. We know what the management of the Bank has been, and we know the present state of its affairs. We can judge, therefore, whether it be probable, that its capital can be all called in, and the circulation of its bills withdrawn, in three years and nine months, by any discretion or prudence in management, without producing distress. The Bank has discounted liberally, in compliance with the wants of the community. The amount due to it, on loans and discounts, in certain large divisions of the country, is great; so great, that I do not perceive how any man can believe, that it can be paid, within the time now limited, without distress. Let us look at known facts. Thirty millions of the capital of the Bank are now out on loans and discounts, in the States on the Mississippi and its waters; ten of these millions on the discount of bills of exchange, foreign and domestic, and twenty millions loaned on promissory notes. Now, Sir, how is it possible that this vast amount can be collected in so short a period, without suffering by any management whatever? We are to remember, that when the collection of this debt begins, at that same time, the existing medium of payment, that is, the circulation of the bills of the Bank, will begin also to be restrained, and withdrawn, and thus the means of payment must be limited, just when the necessity of making payment becomes pressing. The whole debt is to be paid, and within the same time the whole circulation withdrawn.

The local banks, where there are such, will be able to afford little assistance; because they themselves will feel a full share of the pressure. They will not be in a condition to extend their discounts; but in all probability, obliged to curtail them. Whence, then, are the means to come, for paying this debt, and in what medium is payment to be made? If all this may be done, with but slight pressure on the community, what course of conduct is to accomplish it? How is it to be done? What other thirty millions are to supply the place of these thirty millions now to be called in? What other circulation, or medium of payment, is to be adopted, in the place of the bills of the Bank. The message, following a singular strain of argument, which had been used in this House, has a loud lamentation upon the suffering of the western states, on account of their being obliged to pay even interest on this debt. This payment of interest, is, itself, represented as exhausting their means, and ruinous to their prosperity. But if the interest cannot be paid without pressure, can both interest and principal be paid in four years, without pressure? The truth is, the interest has been paid, is paid, and may continue to be paid, without any pressure at all; because the money borrowed is profitably employed, by those who borrow it, and the rate of interest, which they pay, is at least two per cent. lower than the actual value of money in that part of the country. But to pay the whole principal in less than four years, losing, at the same time, the existing and accustomed means and facilities of payment created by the Bank itself, and to do this without extreme embarrassment, without absolute distress, is, in my judgment, impossible. I hesitate not to say, that as this *veto* travels to the west, it will depreciate the value of every man's property from the Atlantic states to the capital of Missouri. It effects will be felt in the price of lands, the great and leading article of western property, in the price of crops, in the products of labor, in the repression of enterprise, and in embarrassment to every kind of business and occupation. I state this opinion strongly, because I have no doubt of its truth, and am willing its correctness should be judged by the event. Without personal acquaintance with the western states, I know enough of their condition to be satisfied that, what I have predicted, must happen. The people of the west are rich, but their riches consist in their immense quantities of excellent land, in the products of these lands, and in their spirit of enterprise. The actual value of money or rate of interest, with them is high, because their pecuniary capital bears little proportion to their landed interest. At an average rate money is not worth less than eight per cent., per annum, throughout the whole western country; notwithstanding that it has now a loan, or an advance, from the Bank of thirty millions, at six per cent. To call in this loan at the rate of eight millions a year, in addition to the interest on the whole, and to take away at the same time, that circulation, which constitutes so great a portion of the medium of payment throughout that whole region, is an operation which, however wisely conducted, cannot but inflict a blow on the community of tremendous force and frightful consequences. The thing cannot be done, without distress, bankruptcy and ruin to many. If the President had seen any practicable manner in which this change might be effected without producing these consequences, he would have rendered infinite service to the community, by pointing it out. But he has pointed out nothing, he has suggested nothing; he contents himself with saying, without giving any reason, that if the pressure be heavy, the fault will be the Bank's. I hope this is not merely an attempt to forestall opinion, and to throw on the Bank the responsibility of those evils which threaten the country, for the sake of removing it from himself.

The responsibility justly lies with him, and there it ought to remain. A great majority of the people is satisfied with the Bank as it is, and desirous that it should be continued. They wished no change. The strength of this public sentiment has carried the bill through congress, against all the influence of the administration, and all the power of organized party. But the President has undertaken, on his own responsibility, to arrest the measure, by refusing his assent to the bill. He is answerable for the consequences, therefore, which necessarily follow the change which the expiration of the Bank charter may produce; and if these consequences shall prove disastrous, they can fairly be ascribed to his policy only, and the policy of his administration.

Although, sir, I have spoken of the effects of this *veto* in the Western Country, it has not been because I considered that part of the United States exclusively affected by it.

Some of the Atlantic States may feel its consequences, perhaps, as sensibly as those of the West, though not for the same reasons. The concern manifested by Pennsylvania, for the renewal of the Charter, shows *her* sense of the importance of the Bank to her own interest, and that of the nation. That great and enterprizing state has entered into an extensive system of internal improvements, which naturally makes heavy demands on her credit and her resources; and by the sound and acceptable currency which the Bank affords, by the stability which it gives to private credit, and by occasional advances, made in anticipation of her revenues, and in aid of their great objects, she has found herself benefited, doubtless, in no inconsiderable degree. Her Legislature has instructed her Senators here to advocate the renewal of the Charter, at this session; they have obeyed her voice, and yet they have the misfortune to find that in the judgment of the President, *the measure is unconstitutional, unnecessary, dangerous to liberty, and is, moreover, ill timed.* But, Mr. President, it is not the local interest of the West, nor the particular interest of Pennsylvania, or any other State, which has influenced Congress in passing this bill.

It has been governed by a wise foresight, and by a desire to avoid embarrassment, in the pecuniary concerns of the country, to secure the safe collection and convenient transmission of public moneys, to maintain the circulation of the country, sound and safe as it now happily is, against the possible effects of a wild spirit of speculation.—Finding the Bank highly useful, Congress has thought fit to provide for its continuance.

As to the *time* of passing this bill, it would seem to be the last thing to be thought of, as a ground of objection by the President; since, from the date of his first message, to the present time, he has never failed to call our attention to the subject with all possible apparent earnestness. So early as December, 1829, in his message to the two Houses, he declares, that he "cannot, in justice to the parties interested, too soon present the subject to the consideration of the Legislature, in order to avoid the evils resulting from precipitancy, in a measure involving such important principles and such deep pecuniary interests." Aware of this early invitation given to Congress, to take up the subject, by the President himself, the writer of the message seems to vary the ground of objection, and instead of complaining that the time of bringing forward this measure was premature, to insist, rather, that after the report of the committee of the other House, the Bank should have withdrawn its application for the present! But that report offers no just ground, surely, for such withdrawal. The subject was before Congress; it was for Congress to decide upon it, with all the light shed by the report; and the question of postponement was lost, having been made in both Houses, by clear majorities, in each. Under such circumstances, it would have been somewhat singular, to say the least, if the Bank itself had withdrawn its application. It is indeed known to every body, that the report of the committee, or any thing contained in that report, was very little relied on by the opposers of the renewal. If it has been discovered elsewhere, that that report contained matter important in itself, or which should have led to further inquiry, it may be proof of superior sagacity; but certainly no such thing was discerned by either House of Congress.

But, Sir, do we not now see, that it *was* time, and *high* time, to press this Bill, and to send it to the President? Does not the event teach us, that the measure was not brought forward one moment too early? The time had come when the people wished to know the decision of the Administration, on the question of the Bank. Why conceal it, or postpone its declaration? Why, as in regard to the Tariff, give one set of opinions for the North, and another for the South?

An important election is at hand, and the renewal of the Bank Charter is a pending object of great interest, and some excitement. Should not the opinions of men high in office, and candidates for re-election, be known, on this as on other important public questions? Certainly, it is to be hoped that the people of the United States are not yet mere man-worshippers, that they do not choose their rulers without some regard to their political principles, or political opinions. Were they to do this, it would be to subject themselves voluntarily, to the evils which the hereditary transmission of power, independent of all personal qualifications, inflicts on other nations. They will judge their public servants, by their acts, and continue or withhold their confidence, as they shall think it merited, or as they shall think it forfeited. In every point of view, therefore, the moment had arrived, when it became the duty of Congress to come to a result, in regard to this highly important measure. The interests of the government, the interests of the people, the clear and indisputable voice of public opinion, all called upon Congress to act without further loss of time. It has acted, and its act has been negatived by the President; and this result of the proceedings here, places the question, with all its connections, and all its incidents, fully before the people.

Before proceeding to the Constitutional question, there are some other topics, treated in the message, which ought to be noticed. It commences by an inflamed statement of what it calls the "favor" bestowed upon the original Bank, by the Government, or indeed, as it is phrased, the "monopoly of its favor and support," and through the whole message all possible changes are rung on the "gratuity," the "exclusive privileges," and "monopoly," of the Bank charter. Now, Sir, the truth is, that the powers conferred on the Bank, are such, and no other, as are usually conferred on similar institutions. They constitute no monopoly, although some of them are of necessity and with propriety, exclusive privileges. "The original act," says the message, "operated as a gratuity of many millions to the stockholders." What fair foundation is there for this remark? The stockholders received their charter not gratuitously, but for a valuable consideration in money, prescribed by Congress, and actually paid. At some times the stock has been above *par*, at other times below *par*, according to prudence in management, or according to commercial occurrences. But if by a judicious administration of its affairs, it had kept its stock *always* above *par*, what pretence would there be, nevertheless, for saying that such augmentation of its value was a "*gratuity*," from Government? The message proceeds to declare that the present act proposes another *donation*, another gratuity, to the same men, of at least seven millions more. It seems to me that this is an extraordinary statement, and an extraordinary style of argument, for such a subject and on such an occasion. In the first place, the facts are all assumed; they are taken for true without evidence. There are no proofs that any benefit to that amount will accrue to the stockholders, nor any experience to justify the expectation of it. It rests on random estimates, or mere conjecture. But suppose the continuance of the charter should prove beneficial to the stockholders, do they not pay for it? They give twice as much for a charter of fifteen years, as was given before for one of twenty. And if the proposed *bonus*, or premium, be not, in the President's judgment, large enough, would he, nevertheless, on such a mere matter of opinion as that, negative the whole bill? May not Congress be trusted to decide, even on such a subject as the amount of the money premium, to be received by Government for a charter of this kind? But, Sir, there is a larger, and a much more just view of this subject. The bill was not passed for the purpose of benefiting the present stockholders. Their benefit, if any, is incidental and collateral. Nor was it passed on any idea that they had a *right* to a renewed charter, although the message argues against such right, as if it had been some where set up and asserted. No such right has been asserted by any body. Congress passed the bill; not as a bounty or a favor to the present stockholders, nor to comply with any demand of right, on their part; but to promote great public interests, for great public objects. Every bank must have some stockholders, unless it be such a bank as the President has recommended, and in regard to which he seems not likely to find much concurrence of other men's opinions; and if the stockholders, whoever they may be, conduct the affairs of the bank prudently, the expectation is, always of course, that they will make it profitable to themselves, as well as useful to the public. If a bank charter is not to be granted, because it may be profitable, either in a small or great degree, to the stockholders, no charter can be granted. The objection lies against all banks. Sir, the object aimed at by such institutions is to connect the public safety and convenience with private interests. It has been found by experience, that banks are safest under private management, and that government banks are among the most dangerous of all inventions. Now, sir, the whole drift of the message is to reverse the settled judgment of all the civilized world, and to set up *government* banks, independent of private interest, of private control. For this purpose the message labors even beyond the measure of all its other labors, to create jealousies and prejudices, on the ground of the alleged benefit which individuals will derive from the renewal of this charter. Much less effort is made to show, that Government, or the public, will be injured by the bill, than that individuals will profit by it. Following up the impulses of the same spirit, the message goes on gravely to allege, that the act, as passed by Congress, proposes to make a *present* of some millions of dollars to foreigners; because a portion of the stock is holden by foreigners. Sir, how would this sort of argument apply to other cases? The President has shown himself not only willing, but anxious, to pay off the three per cent. stocks of the United States *at par*, notwithstanding that it is notorious that foreigners are owners of the greater part of it. Why should he not call that a *donation* to foreigners of many millions?

I will not dwell particularly on this part of the message. Its tone and its arguments are all in the same strain. It speaks of the certain gain of the present stockholders, of the value of the monopoly; it says that all monopolies are granted at the expense of the public; that the many millions which this bill bestows on the stockholders, come out of the earnings of the people; that if Government sells monopolies, it ought to sell them in open market; that it is an erroneous idea, that the present stockholders have a prescriptive right either to the favor or the bounty of Government; that the stock is in the hands of a few, and that the whole American people are excluded from competition in the purchase of the monopoly. To all this I say, again, that much of it is assumption without proof, much of it is an argument against that which nobody has maintained or asserted, and the rest of it would be equally strong against any charter, at any time. These objections existed in their full strength, whatever that was, against the first Bank. They existed, in like manner, against the present Bank at its creation, and will always exist against all Banks. Indeed, as to the bill now before us, all the fault found with that is, that it proposes to continue the Bank substantially as it now exists.—'All the objectionable principles of the existing corporation,' says the message, 'and most of its odious features are retained without alleviation;' so that the message is aimed against the Bank, as it has existed from the first, and against any and all others resembling it in its general features. Allow me now, sir, to take notice of an argument, founded on the practical operation of the Bank. That argument is this. Little of the stock of the Bank is held in the West, being chiefly owned by citizens of the Southern and Eastern States, and by foreigners. But the Western and Southwestern States owe the Bank a heavy debt, so heavy that the interest amounts to a million six hundred thousand dollars a year. This interest is carried to the Eastern States, or to Europe, annually, and *its payment is a burden on the people of the West, and a drain of their currency, which no country can bear without inconvenience and distress.* The true character and the whole value of this argument, are manifest by the mere statement of it. The people of the West are, from their situation, necessarily large borrowers. They need money—capital, and they borrow it, because they can derive a benefit from its use, much beyond the interest which they pay. They borrow at six per cent. of the Bank, although the value of money with them is at least as high as eight. Nevertheless, although they borrowed at this low rate of interest, and although they use all they borrow thus profitably, yet they cannot pay the interest without *'inconvenience and distress;'* and then, sir, follows the logical conclusion, that, *although they cannot pay even the interest without inconvenience and distress, yet less than four years is ample time for the Bank to call in the whole, both principal and interest, without causing more than a light pressure.* This is the argument. Then follows another, which may be thus stated. It is competent to the States to tax the property of their citizens, vested in the stock of this Bank, but the power is denied of taxing the stock of foreigners: therefore, the stock will be worth ten or fifteen per cent. more to foreigners than to residents, and will of course, inevitably leave the country, and make the American people debtors to aliens in nearly the whole amount due the Bank, and send across the Atlantic from two to five millions of specie every year, to pay the Bank dividends. Mr. President, arguments like these might be more readily disposed of, were it not that the high and official source from which they proceed, imposes the necessity of treating them with respect. In the first place, it may safely be denied, that the stock of the Bank is any more valuable to foreigners than our own citizens, or an object of greater desire to them, except in so far as capital may be more abundant in the foreign country, and, therefore, its owners more in want of opportunity of investment. The foreign stockholder enjoys no exemption from taxation. He is, of course, taxed by his own government for his incomes, derived from this as well as other property; and this is a full answer to the whole statement. But it may be added, in the second place, that it is not the practice of civilized States to tax the property of foreigners under such circumstances. Do we tax, or did we ever tax, the foreign holders of our public debt? Does Pennsylvania, New York, or Ohio, tax the foreign holders of stock in the loans contracted by either of these States? Certainly not. Sir, I must confess, I had little expected to see, on such an occasion as the present, a labored and repeated attempt to produce an impression on the public opinion, unfavorable to the Bank, from the circumstance that foreigners are among its stockholders. I have no hesitation in saying that I deem such a strain of remark as the message contains, on this point, coming from the President of the United States, to be injurious to the credit and character of the country abroad; because it manifests a jealousy, a lurking disposition not to respect the property of foreigners, invited hither by our own laws. And, sir, what is its tendency but to excite this jealousy, and create groundless prejudices?

From the commencement of the government it has been thought desirable to invite, rather than to repel, the introduction of foreign capital. Our stocks have all been open to foreign subscriptions; and the state banks, in like manner, are free to foreign ownership. Whatever State has created a debt, has been willing that foreigners should become purchasers, and desirous of it. How long is it, sir, since Congress itself passed a law, vesting new powers in the President of the United States over the cities in this district, for the very purpose of increasing their credit abroad, the better to enable them to borrow money to pay their subscriptions to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal? It is easy to say that there is danger to liberty, danger to independence, in a bank open to foreign stockholders—because it is easy to say any thing. But neither reason nor experience proves any such danger. The foreign stockholder cannot be a director. He has no voice even in the choice of directors. His money is placed entirely in the management of the directors appointed by the President and Senate, and by the American stockholders. So far as there is dependence, or influence, either way, it is to the disadvantage of the foreign stockholder. He has parted with the control over his own property, instead of exercising control over the property or over the actions of others. And, sir, let it now be added, in further answer to this whole class of objections, that experience has abundantly confuted them all.

This government has existed forty-three years, and has maintained, in full being and operation, a Bank, such as is now proposed to be renewed, for thirty-six years out of the forty-three. We have never for a moment had a Bank not subject to every one of these objections. Always, foreigners might be stockholders: always, foreign stock has been exempt from state taxation, as much as at present: always the same power and privileges; always all that which is now called a "monopoly," a "gratuity," a "present," has been possessed by the Bank. And yet there has been found no danger to liberty, no introduction of foreign influence, and no accumulation of irresponsible power in a few hands. I cannot but hope, therefore, that the people of the United States will not now yield up their judgment to those notions, which would reverse all our past experience, and persuade us to discontinue a useful institution, from the influence of vain and unfounded declamation against its danger to the public liberties. Our liberties, indeed, must stand upon very frail foundations, if the government cannot, without endangering them, avail itself of those common facilities, in the collection of its revenues, and the management of its finances, which all other governments, in commercial countries, find useful and necessary. In order to justify its alarm for the security of our independence, the message supposes a case. It supposes that the Bank should pass principally into the hands of the subjects of a foreign country, and that we should be involved in war with that country, and then it exclaims, "what would be our condition!" Why, sir, it is plain that all the advantages would be on our side. The Bank would still be our institution, subject to our own laws, and all its directors elected by ourselves: and our means would be enhanced, not by the confiscation and plunder, but by the proper use of the foreign capital in our hands. And, sir, it is singular enough, that this very state of war, from which this argument against a Bank is drawn, is the very thing which, more than all others, convinced the country and the government of the necessity of a National Bank. So much was the want of such an institution felt, in the late war, that the subject engaged the attention of Congress, constantly, from the declaration of that war down to the time when the existing Bank was actually established; so that, in this respect, as well as in others, the argument of the message is directly opposed to the whole experience of the government, and to the general and long settled convictions of the country.

(To be continued.)

The United States Bank has been charged, says the New York Courier, with illiberality to our local institutions, and yet at this time the Banks in this city are indebted to the Branch here, nearly *two millions of dollars.* This they have been enabled to loan to their customers, and with the additional loans by the Branch, we have been preserved from a scene of distress such as never yet has been presented in this commercial metropolis. Every thing has been saved by the liberality of the United States Bank, and yet the people for party purposes, not the general good, are called upon to destroy it!—*Poulson.*

*Auction

Effects of the Bank Veto.—We have been informed that since the *Bank Veto Message*, a gentleman who owns a valuable building in Chestnut street, and received $1500 a year rent for it, was informed some time since by his tenant, that he would leave the property at the end of his quarter unless the *rent was reduced*. The gentleman who had been a warm supporter of Jackson, "Bank or no Bank," immediately repaired to the city to inquire into the cause of this unexpected required reduction in his per centage, when he was candidly told by his tenant, who belonged to the same party, that in consequence of the Veto Message, business had decreased, his discounts were curtailed, and that the Banks, Merchants, and Capitalists were all preparing for the dreaded destruction of the U. S. Bank, and that unless he would reduce his rent from $1500 to $1100 per year, he would be obliged to remove at the end of his quarter. The gentleman doubting the statement of his tenant, immediately departed and stated the circumstance to a number of his friends—all of whom assured him that such were the facts, and that they had nothing to expect but great losses and distress if the Bank was not rechartered. After ascertaining that he could not procure any more rent than his tenant had offered, and fearing a greater reduction, if he delayed, he reluctantly returned and closed the agreement at $1100—observing that if he had to lose $400 a year for supporting Jackson, "Bank or no Bank," he was "*paying too dear for his whistle*," and that he would immediately "*play another tune.*"—*Poulson.*

From the Albany Evening Journal of Sept. 4.

ANOTHER VETO.—President Jackson has ordered the United States Engineers to *discontinue their survey of the New York and Erie Rail Road!* This information will astound the citizens residing upon the route of this contemplated road, in the southern tier of counties. What demon of evil has possessed Gen. JACKSON? *Why is he opposed to all that is valuable to the people, or important to the country?* And why is the State of New York marked as the victim of his oppression and tyranny? We had not recovered from our astonishment at his Veto upon the bill to improve the Navigation of the Hudson, when we find this modern Nero arresting the Survey of the New York and Erie Rail Road! He seems determined "*to fill the measure of his country's*" *calamities.*

Nullification of the Supreme Court.—There is one passage of Jackson's Veto Message which contains the doctrine of Nullification in its most odious and alarming sense. This doctrine strikes a blow at the root of civil liberty, and its practical operation would produce first anarchy and then despotism. It should be placed over every man's fireside. The passage reads as follows:

"*The opinion of the Judges has no more authority than Congress, than the opinion of Congress has over the Judges; and on that point the President is independent of Both.*"

At a meeting of the friends of General Jackson, and of his Vetoes, of the Third Congressional District, held on Monday evening last, at the Commissioners' Hall, Northern Liberties, the nomination made in the same district, on Saturday the 8th instant, of Dr. Jesse R. Burden, as a candidate for Congress for that district, was Vetoed, and a Committee of twenty citizens appointed to put in nomination another candidate to represent the said district in the next Congress.—*Poulson.*

Vermont Election.—The Advocate of yesterday contains returns of votes for Governor from 103 towns, which gives the following aggregates, viz: Palmer, (Anti-Masonic,) 9,188; Crafts, (National Republican,) 9,038; Meech, (Jackson,) 4,389.—Compared with the votes of 1831, Palmer's gain is 1067, Crafts's 1291, and Meech's 668. A very heavy vote appears to have been cast at the late election. There is, of course, no choice of a Governor. The editor of the Advocate has also returns of the Representatives elected in 148 towns, which send 75 Anti-Masons, 34 Clayites, 21 Jacksonians. The same towns last year sent 67 Anti-Masons, 52 Clayites, 22 Jacksonians. Net Anti-Masonic gain, 27.—*Boston Gaz.*

Distressing Accident.—On Wednesday last, a man, named CORNELIUS O'BRIEN, fell down the precipice below Big Beaver Bridge, and was so much injured that he died on the evening following. His hat had blown off, and in attempting to recover it, missed his foothold, and fell a distance of 25 or 30 feet. He is a stranger in the neighborhood, and stated he had relations in Pittsburgh of the name of Conway. It is supposed that he has been at work up the canal line. There was no property found in his possession except about three dollars in cash. He was perfectly sober at the time of the accident. He was decently buried yesterday. Any person wishing further information can receive it by addressing William Sutch, at the Beaver post office. The Pittsburgh papers will confer a favor on his friends by noticing the above.—*Beaver Argus, Sept.* 11.

American Hammers.—The perfection at which American manufactures of every description have arrived, is truly surprising. The most interesting part of the story is, that it is native skill and ingenuity alone, and not foreign science, which has produced this gratifying state of things among us. The idea that we should be able to furnish ourselves with tools and the various commodities of life, independent of all the work-shops of Great Britian, has been laughed at in that country, and considered chimercal in our own; but we find the scepticism removed, and our own implements counterfeited and imitated by even English artizans and manufacturers. We will relate an instance of this. Mr. Kellogg, an ingenious manufacturer of Tools, in this town, has brought his art almost to perfection; his Axes, Hammers, Joiners' Tools, &c., command the best prices, and are in high repute in this country; it has lately been ascertained that a large assortment of implements of this kind have been imported from England, of inferior quality, with Mr. Kellogg's name and stamp upon them! The difference between the two articles is simply this—the American tools are made of the best *wrought* steel, while the English ones are made of inferior polished *cast* iron.—*Northampton Cour.*

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 25, 1832.

TAX ON COAL.—It is a remarkable fact, that the recommendation of Governor Wolf, in favor of a tax on the Coal which boils the poor man's pot, and protects his wife and children from the keen blasts of winter, is so odious in Allegheny county, that not one even of the hireling printers has attempted to defend or excuse it. Editors who find fault with Ritner's resolution in favor of a tax on *gold watches and pleasure carriages*, would feel very awkward in applauding a tax on a *necessary of life.*

THE MONONGAHELA RIVER.—In the Globe, the official paper at Washington, the following sentence is contained in an article, published on the 11th July last, while the President was still in that city.

"With respect to the Missouri, the Mississippi, above the mouth of that river, and *the Monongahela above Pittsburgh*, if, on inquiry HE [the President] becomes satisfied, that these streams, from their importance, are within the principles laid down in the Maysville Veto, HE *will go on to extend the improvements to them;* if HE is satisfied they are not, HE WILL NOT EXERCISE THE AUTHORITY VESTED IN HIM."

And again; on the 16th of July, we have in the same paper—

"Unless information with regard to the proposed improvements should prove them to be of National importance, THE PRESIDENT, we presume, *will not authorise the contemplated expenditure.*"

Here there is a full and distinct admission that "*authority was vested*" in the President to make the contemplated improvement "of the Monongahela, above Pittsburgh." The *official* paper declares that, if the President finds, on inquiry, that these streams are, from their importance, within the principles of the veto on the Maysville road, *he will go on to extend the improvements;* but, if he is satisfied that they are *not* within the principles of the Veto Message, *he will not exercise* THE AUTHORITY VESTED IN HIM." Thus, the official paper declares that, the President has the necessary *authority*, but declares that, if the Monongahela river is not, *in his opinion*, of national importance, he will disregard the provisions of an act of Congress which *he himself had approved and signed!!!* Here the refusal to make the improvement is made to depend exclusively on the fact of the absence of national importance of the Monongahela from the head of the great Ohio at the city of Pittsburgh to the national road at Brownsville. Subsequently, however, the President, finding that this plea would not avail him, and probably finding, upon inquiry, that the national importance of a stream which connected the National road with the Ohio, the Allegheny, and the great Lakes, could not be denied, and being unwilling to give offence to the Virginia politicians by making the improvement, was compelled to take some new ground of refusal. Our friends in Brownsville must have been greatly surprised at the following assertion in Andrew Jackson's recent letter from the Hermitage.

"This circumstance, connected with the fact that no appropriation was made for the 'clearing out and improvement of the navigation of the Monongahela river, of which the meeting you represent seem not to have been aware, *leaves the Executive without authority to act in the premises.*"

"Leaves the Executive *without authority* to act!!!"—Truly this is a most reckless and unfounded assertion. By the very words of the Act of 1832, "The President *is authorised to extend the improvement* of the Steam Boat navigation from Pittsburgh to the Cumberland road at Brownsville;" and in the official paper of the 11th July it is admitted that this *authority is vested in him.* To such gross inconsistencies is the poor old man, who is called our President, reduced by the folly and wickedness of his managers.

EFFECTS OF THE VETO.—The annexed extract, from the Cincinnati Commercial Daily Advertiser; gives truly a most discouraging aspect to the prospects of the farming interests in Ohio and Indiana. *Three hundred thousand dollars* advanced last year to country traders & farmers for pork, before the first of September, and not *one dollar* up to the same date this year. Truly this gives us an awful foretaste of the effects of the Veto. If such is the result of the mere alarm, what must be the dreadful reality, if the people should, by their suffrages, sanction and approve the President's rejection of the bill renewing the charter. We reluctantly notice the dark prospect before us, but we deem it a mere act of duty and justice to the yeomanry of the country, to give them all the information in our power upon this subject, which is likely to enter more deeply into their business than any which has ever been discussed in our country. The refusal to renew the charter must bring ruin and devastation upon he whole West. We are, therefore, determined, that so far as we are enabled to spread information the yeomanry shall act with their eyes open. If the Veto shall be approved, by the suffrages of the people, and then distress, embarrassment, and ruin follow; if the fair prospects of this happy, prosperous country shall be utterly blighted by an act of folly of the President, and of infatuation of the people, that people shall not say to us, "you were a faithless sentinel; you never gave us warning that this wide spread desolation was about to come upon us." If the time must come when mechanics, manufacturers, and farmers will be embarrassed, and when marshals, and sheriffs, and *auctioneers* will thrive upon the ruin of their neighbors, we will at least have the consoling recollection that we have used our feeble exertions to ward it off. It is under the influence of this reasoning, that we proceed to give our readers an account of a conversation which we recently had with a very respectable grocer in this city, who has heretofore been largely engaged in the pork business. This gentleman stated that he had usually made a large quantity of bacon every winter, that he considered it an *extra* business, beyond and independent of his regular business, which was transacted entirely upon capital obtained from the Banks, for short periods. That the check upon the banks by the late veto had compelled them to curtail their *old* loans instead of making *new* ones, and he supposed he would this winter be compelled to abandon a busines which had heretofore been profitable to him, and advantageous to the country. Such will, probably, be the effects of the veto upon a *single* person, engaged in a *single* branch of business. What direful effects may we, then, anticipate from its pressure upon the whole community, and the whole business of the country? In relation to other branches of business, we will only remind our readers that before the veto was received, iron blooms commanded readily $95 per ton, and they are now dull at $82½ to 85. An intelligent Commission Merchant in this city assures us that, such is depression of business to the West, that country merchants, to whom they have usually sold *five hundred dollars* worth of Pittsburgh manufactured articles, they have not, this summer, sold on an average, *one hundred* dollars worth.—A paper in this city (miscalled the Manufacturer,) asserts that banks are of no use to farmers and laborers, because they borrow no money. Surely if the destruction of the bank stops the sale of manufactured articles, the manufacturer must stop work, and discharge his hands; and then, certainly, the laborers would be the first and principal sufferers.

We trust the people will view this matter seriously, before it is too late. Putting in a vote for General Jackson is a simple matter, but when once done, whether for good or evil, it is irrevocable—reflect, then, in time.

"*Facts are Stubborn Things*, and one, well authenticated, is worth columns of declamation, or even argument. *It is a fact*, that, we have been at some pains to ascertain, that last year, before this time, *three hundred thousand dollars* had been *advanced*, by citizens of Cincinnati, to country traders and farmers, for the article of *Pork*. *It is a fact*, that after diligent enquiry, we have not been able to ascertain that one dollar has been advanced this season for a similar purpose. So much for the '*Veto*,'"

TRULY ALARMING.—When Governor Wolf came into office, the state debt was about *seven and one half millions of dollars;* less than three years have since elapsed, and the debt is now more than *seventeen millions and a half.* This is truly an enormous expenditure! It is not the simple fact of this most enormous increase that we consider of itself so alarming; but, viewing, in connection with this increase, the most extraordinary exertions making by every officer of the State Administration to secure the re-election of George Wolf, and thus *to prevent a thorough investigation of the expenditure of this enormous amount of money*, we have reason to be much alarmed. We hear of Supervisors and other Canal officers transporting almost horse-loads of handbills—of the infamous *Wallacised* handbills—and posting them at every grog shop along the line.

At the Leechburgh dam alone, there was an expenditure of about *ninety thousand dollars*, when as good a dam could have been made for *seventeen thousand.* We also know that William Lecky drew his two dollars and fifty cents per day, from 1st January, till 10th November, 1831, *Sundays not excepted*, although every person in the county knows that, during that time, he spent weeks in traveling through this county electioneering for the office which he now holds. Thus, while he held *one* office he made the Commonwealth pay him while he electioneered for *another.* These are but two items of waste of public money within our immediate knowledge. What then have the people reason to expect, when the expenditures for the whole line and its various branches come to be investigated?—We then call upon the friends of Internal Improvements to unite to put out the present State Administration, for they may rest assured that, no legislature will agree to appropriate more money until previous expenditures have been thoroughly investigated, and that investigation cannot be satisfactorily made until every officer connected with the canal, from the Governor down to the Lock-keepers, shall be dismissed, and *new ones* substituted.

Our remarks about the deception practised by the Jackson Committee, in misusing a certificate of Matthew B. Lowrie, has had some effect. The Committee have become ashamed of their conduct, and have republished the address in handbill form; and, in the last Mercury, correctly.

In the first edition of the handbill, the certificate of Mr. Lowrie was taken from a list of votes which he had certified and attached to an address. This was not *legally* a forgery, but, morally, it was as wrong as it would have been to have taken a man's name from a receipt, and attached it to a promissory note. It was precisely the same kind of trick as that by which John Wallace got his commission as a justice of the peace. We observe that this same John Wallace is one of the signers of the address, and probably he suggested this very ingenious mode of getting a certificate for one purpose, and using it for another.

In the last Mercury, and in the *new* edition of the handbill, the Address appears first, signed by John Wallace and the other members of the committee; then, in the form of an appendix, comes the list of votes to which Mr. Lowrie certified; and, last of all, the certificate. In the first edition, this *appendix was omitted*, and the certificate was attached immediately after the names of the committee, so as to induce an unwary reader to suppose that Mr. Lowrie certified that the statement of facts in the address was true.—We presume that this *moral* forgery was intended for circulation in the country, and trust that our description will enable the most inexperienced to distinguish between the counterfeit and the genuine.

Between the statements made by the committee, and the extracts from the journals, as certified by Mr. Lowrie, there are several glaring inconsistencies. For instance, in the Address, we have the following:

'Journal for 1822-3. Joseph Ritner offered a resolution proposing to *Tax the People* $150,000 annually. The resolution does not tell for what purpose.'

Now this looks formidable, '*to tax the people*,'—the whole people. But in the appendix, certified by Mr. Lowrie, the matter is truly stated as follows:

'Journal for 1822-3, page 489. A motion was made by Mr. Ritner and Mr. Wise, which read as follows:—'Resolved, That the committees of Ways and Means be instructed to report a bill laying a tax on *pleasure carriages, gold watches*, &c., &c., by which a revenue of not less than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars will be realized annually."

Here there is nothing said about 'taxing *the people;*' that is a *crafty* contrivance of the writer of the Address. It seems, to our mind, that there is a wide difference between imposing a tax on the *whole people*, and on those *only* who ride in *pleasure carriages*, and wear *gold watches.*

Our readers must be satisfied that a handbill thus *Wallacised*, and containing such barefaced misrepresentations, is altogether unworthy of belief. Yet this *Wallacised* handbill is the one circulated in the country and along the Canal, by the office-holders on that line. In the Mercury, and in a few handbills circulated in town, the appendix certified by Mr. Lowrie is published. Our readers in the country, by comparing the Mercury bill with the *Wallacised* one, will fully understand the trick. We will keep one of each in our office to satisfy our friends.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Pursuant to public notice, a numerous and respectable meeting of the citizens of Pittsburgh, who are friendly to the Colonization of the people of color in Africa, was held at the First Presbyterian Church, on the evening of Wednesday, the 19th inst. The meeting, which was honored by the presence of a large number of ladies, was organized by calling BENJAMIN BAKEWELL, Esq., to the Chair, and appointing ROBERT BURKE, Esq., Secretary. The Rev. Mr. Crosby, an agent of the American Colonization Society, then rose and gave a succinct statement of the objects and operations of that Institution, and of the present condition and prospects of its Colony of Liberia. After which, WALTER FORWARD, Esq., submitted the following resolutions, and supported them in a brief, but eloquent speech. They were seconded by the Rev. DR. HERRON, and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the purposes for which the American Colonization Society has been founded, command the decided approbation of this meeting; and are recommended to the support of the people and government of these United States, by considerations of the most comprehensive benevolence, and of the most enlightened patriotism.

Resolved, That the success which has attended the first exertions of this Institution, in founding and maintaining the flourishing Colony of Liberia, is evincive of the entire practicability of colonizing the people of color in Africa, and thereby of averting from our country the danger which most seriously threatens its prosperity and welfare.

Resolved, That Walter Forward, Esq., Rev. Dr. Upfold, Dr. Sellers, Rev. Charles Avery, Benjamin Darlington, M. B. Lowrie, William Bell, Charles H. Israel, W. W. Fetterman, and Robert Burke, Esqrs., be, and they are hereby appointed a Committee to collect subscriptions in aid of the American Colonization Society.

Resolved, That for the same purpose, the Reverend, the Clergy of the different congregations of this city be earnestly requested to make collections in their respective churches, on the sabbath preceding the 4th of July, in each year.

On motion of Mr. Burke, it was

Resolved, unanimously, That the Editors of newspapers in this city be respectfully requested to call the attention of this community to the great objects which the American Colonization Society seek to effect, by publishing, from time to time, in their respective papers, such articles as are calculated to communicate the necessary information on this momentous subject.

On motion, ordered, that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in all the papers of this city.

The meeting then adjourned.

BENJAMIN BAKEWELL, *Chairman.*

Attest—
ROBERT BURKE, Sec'y.

For the Gazette.

MR. CRAIG—I have observed an Address, signed by the Jackson Committee, with my name attached to it, as though I had certified to the truth of all the statements contained in that Address. This use of my certificate places me in a light before the public in which I cannot consent to remain. A mere list of votes, given by Joseph Ritner, was shown to me, which I examined, and certified to be correct; this list, which is all that was exhibited to me, I observe is published in the Mercury, as certified by me, in the form of an *Appendix*. In making the certificate, I did it at the request of the gentlemen therein named, and as an official act.

September 25. M. B. LOWRIE.

THERMOMETRICAL OBSERVATIONS,
Made in the City of Pittsburgh.

	9, A. M.		3, P. M.		9, P. M.
	Shade.	*Sun.*	*Shade.*	*Sun.*	
July 1,*	78	108	82	125	80
2†	78	102	85	108	80
3*	76	100	89	116	80
4*	79	102	86	129	82
5†	75	81	84	122	78
6†	77	99	86	106	82
7*	80	116	90	124	83
8‡	81	95	88	118	84
9†	73	75	78	103	72
10†	68	82	66	92	67
11‡	62	68	64	75	64
12‡	64	96	64	74	69
13*	66	84	72	80	70
14*	65	88	73	110	70
15*	66	88	76	119	72
16‡	66	84	77	88	75
17*	71	85	78	108	75
18*	76	97	82	119	78
19†	74	80	82	108	79
20†	76	81	82	94	76
21‡	76	83	82	102	73
22‡	66	65	70	81	71
23‡	68	76	73	81	75
24‡	72	84	81	110	77
25*	72	96	79	101	72
26‡	68	72	76	84	71
27*	66	72	75	113	73
28‡	68	69	75	97	72
29†	72	88	74	74	76
30*	69	91	74	103	71
31*	66	91	75	104	70

* clear; † cloudy; ‡ rain.

During the first week of July, the average height of the mercury in the thermometer, in the sun, at 3 o'clock, P. M., was twenty degrees above blood heat. On the 4th of July, at 3 o'clock, P. M., it rose to 129 degrees: 31, above blood heat. During July and August, it rose, in the shade, at 3 o'clock, P. M., to 90 degs. on one day only, which was the 7th of July.

July—Average height of the mercury, in the sun, at 9 o'clock, A. M.	87
Do. shade, do.	71
Difference, -	16
Average height of the mercury, in the sun, at 3 o'clock, P. M.	102
Do. shade, do.	78
Difference, -	24
Average height of the mercury, at nine o'clock, P. M.	74½

ITEMS.

A postscript to the London Courier, of the 7th August, contains the following intelligence—"There is an arrival from Lisbon, by which we are informed, that a regiment had revolted there in favor of Don Pedro, and that Don Miguel, having subdued the revolt, had several hundreds executed."

The London Times, of the 8th ult. says, "It is now generally understood here, that the sole object of the Marquis of Palmella's visit to this country, is to obtain from Ministers, if possible, the recognition of the Government of Donna Maria. Such a concession would, it is imagined, have the best effect on the people of Portugal, and determine all those who are now wavering in their attachment to Don Miguel, on sending in their adhesion to his brother."

Among the volunteers from France in Don Pedro's army, are a nephew of Hyde de Neuville, and a grandson of Lafayette.

Capt. Mott, of the ship Crawford, arrived at New York from Samos, in 52 days, states that the fleet of the Sultan, and that of the Pacha of Egypt, were both at the Island of Rhodes; and it was every day expected that an engagement would take place between them.

The London Medical Gazette, of Saturday, contains an extract of a letter from Dr. Macartney, Professor of Anatomy in Dublin, recording a bequest made by Mademoiselle Desaligny Banc, a French lady, lately deceased, of her body for dissection. The lady was by profession a teacher of her native language, and died, at the age of 72, of a cancer in the stomach, of more than usual extent. This is the first bequest made by a lady for a similar purpose.—*Poulson.*

In a letter from the Hon. John Bailey, to the editor of the Boston Daily Advertiser, it is asserted that 'the non-attendance of Mr. Adams at the Worcester (Anti-Masonic) Convention, is *perfectly understood* to be in obedience to a rule adopted by him, *to take no part* in the pending presidential election.'

Resources of the South American Republics.—It was reported from Chili, as is stated by a late Buenos Ayrean paper, that the jewels of the Temple of the Sun, (which at the time of the conquest the natives concealed from the Spaniards) had been lately discovered, near the Cerro de Pasco. Their value has been calculated at $180,000,000. A very small portion of this applied to the diffusion of knowledge, industry and virtue among the inhabitants, might do immense good.—The South American Republics generally, have shown an enlightened spirit in regard to public instruction, and have shown much laudable zeal to introduce and diffuse useful knowledge.—*Poulson.*

The Secretary of the Treasury has received some *seeds of the Teak Tree*, recently brought from Calcutta, by Capt. Land. The great value of the timber, particularly for ship building, renders the introduction of this tree into the United States an object of interest.—*Nat. Gaz.*

It is affirmed that General Duncan, member of Congress from Illinois, has abjured Jacksonism, in consequence of the Veto Message, and that the new Senator in Congress from Illinois has done the same. We should suppose it extremely difficult for any Senator, of any elevation of mind, who occupied a seat in the Senate chamber during the late session of Congress, to continue to cherish or profess Jacksonism.—*Nat. Gaz.*

Prospects in Maine.—The following is from the Boston Columbian Centinel of Friday:—

"*All Hail Maine.*"—The accounts from Maine, by last night's mail, are highly favorable. Goodenow, the National Republican candidate, is 1261 ahead of Smith, the Jackson candidate, and in 107 towns there is a net National Republican gain of *twenty-five hundred votes!!!*

We have the gratification to state to our readers that *Horace Binney*, and *James Harper*, Esquires, have accepted of the nomination made by the Anti-Jackson Conferees; and that they are now Candidates to represent the City of Philadelphia, in the 23d Congress of the United States—the City being the Second Congressional District of the State of Pennsylvania.—*Poulson.*

A letter from one of the first houses in Amsterdam, received by the last arrival, states there prevails, among the citizens of Holland, the greatest confidence in the government, and in the justice of its cause; and, as a proof of this, the last loan for the support of the war was filled up at par with the greatest readiness, and even enthusiasm.—*Poulson.*

Mr. Cambreleng, being generally the local forerunner of Mr. Van Buren, is called his 'premonitory symptom.' It is time for Mr. Van Buren to ask for medical aid. The prognostick and diagnostick, as the doctors say, are both extremely bad.—*Nat. Gaz.*

Col. Huger, the Liberator of Lafayette from the prison of Olmutz, now a member of the South Carolina Legislature from Pendleton District, hitherto considered as attached to the Nullification party, is said to have deserted them and their schemes in patriotic disgust.—*Nat. Gaz.*

Canal from the Nile to the Red Sea.—According to estimates made by some distinguished French Engineers, the whole expense of a deep canal which should connect the Arabic gulf with the Nile and Mediterranean, make Africa an island, and shorten the voyage from Marseilles to Bombay one-half, would not exceed $700,000; a sum considerably less than has been expended on some single works of the same kind in Great Britain.—*Poulson.*

Pernambuco.—The news brought to the port of New York, of an insurrection at Pernambuco, is contradicted by the Boston Transcript, which says:—

We have letters from Pernambuco to the 27th July. [Three days later than the intelligence by the brig Lela.] No mention is made of any insurrectionary movements amongst the negroes, nor do they contain the most remote allusion to any disturbance there.

Vermont.—A friend from Vergennes, writes us that of the 21 members of the Legislature from Addison county, only one is opposed to the State Administration. It is conceded, he says, that the State Anti-Masonic Ticket has again triumphed over both the other parties. Of Jacksonism, he says, 'there is not enough left for seed.'—*Albany Journal.*

Rich Silver Mine.—Captain Simpson, of the brig Danube, arrived at Boston from Chili, states that about a fortnight before he left Copiapo, a silver mine was discovered on that Continent. He has on board a lump of pure virgin silver, found on the surface, weighing 44 pounds.—*Poulson.*

The number of Seamen belonging to the U. States estimated with as much accuracy as possible, is 92,000, of whom there are in the foreign trade 50,000; in the coasting trade, in vessels of nearly or over 100 tons burthen, 25,000; in coasting vessels of less than 50 tons burthen, 5000; in the codfishery, 5000; in the steam vessels, 1000; and in the U. S. Navy, 6000.—*Poulson.*

STATED MEETING.

MEMBERS of the National Republican Young Men's Association of this city and county, are requested to meet this evening, (the 25th inst.) at Geo. Beale's, at half-past 7 o'clock.—Punctual attendance is respectfully invited.

J. P. JUDSON, *Sec'y.*

Sept. 25, 1832.

BAYARD'S TOWN

STEAM SAW MILL.

JAMES B. MORGAN informs his friends, and the citizens of Pittsburgh and Bayardstown, that his Mill is in operation—it is situated immediately above Dr. Shoenberger's Iron Works.

☞He has a good supply of Pine, Yellow Pine, and Oak Timber, and has a lot of the best quality of Oak, for Carriage and Wagon Makers.

Sept. 25, 1832.—3mw

NOTICE.

THE Creditors of BASIL WILLIAMSON will take notice that he has applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County for the benefit of the insolvent laws, and that they have appointed the fourth Monday of October next for the hearing of himself and his creditors, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh.

BASIL WILLIAMSON.

Late Keeper of the Exchange Public House.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 25, 1832.—3tw*

NEW NOVEL.

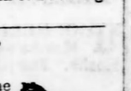
ARLINGTON.—A Novel: by the Author of Granby. In two volumes. For sale by

JOHN I. KAY & Co.,

44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.

Sept. 25.—3t

STOLEN



FROM the Subscriber, on the night of the 7th instant, at Turtle Creek—AN IRON GRAY HORSE; about 16½ hands high; long switch tail, down to the heels; some white at the end of the tail; about four years old; a small lump on the near side, near the shoulder: a bright star in the forehead.

Twenty dollars will be given for the Horse, or forty dollars for the Horse and Thief.

A. CHALFANT.

September 25.—3t

ARLINGTON.—a Novel: by the Author of Granby, &c. &c. In 2 volumes. For sale by D. M. HOGAN,

Sept. 25.—2t 73 Wood street.

EMIGRANT'S GUIDE.

VIEW of the Valley of the Mississippi; or the Emigrant's and Traveler's Guide to the West; containing a general description of that entire country; and also, Notices of the Soil, Productions, Rivers, and other Channels of Intercourse and Trade; and likewise of the Cities and Towns, Progress of Education, &c. of each State and Territory. For sale by

JOHN I KAY & Co.,

44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.

Sept. 25.—4t

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

VIEW *of the Valley of the Mississippi;* or the Emigrant's and Traveler's Guide to the West; containing a general description of that entire Country; and also, Notices of the Soil, Productions, Rivers, and other Channels of Intercourse and Trade; and likewise of the Cities and Towns, Progress of Trade, Education, &c. &c. with numerous Maps.

Sermons upon the *Ministry, Worship*, and *Doctrines* of the *Protestant Episcopal Church.* By G. T. Chapman, D. D.

Beruay's Compendious German Grammar; with additions and improvements. By *Hermann Bokum.* For sale by D. M. HOGAN,

Sept. 25.—2t 73 Wood street.

TO MY CREDITORS.—Take notice that I, the subscriber, have applied by Petition to the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county and State of Pennsylvania, for the benefit of the laws of this Commonwealth, made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors; and that the said Judges have appointed the fourth Monday of October next, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, for the hearing of me and my Creditors, at which time and place my Creditors may attend, if they think proper, and show cause, if any they have, why I should not be discharged.

MORITZ E. MOEHRING,

Of the City of Pittsburgh, late of the firm of M. E. Moehring & Brother. Sept. 25—w3t

A CARD.

THE undersigned, being informed that a belief obtains, in the City of Pittsburgh, that charges for board and tuition in the 'Western Collegiate Institute for Young Ladies,' are *fifty per cent.* higher than they are in any other Seminary of the kind west of Baltimore, begs leave to state that the belief is not founded in fact. In the '*Institute*,' board, candle light, fuel, tuition in Callisthenics, weekly lectures on etiquette and polite manners, pew rent, &c., amount to 110 per annum, and no more. Instruction in the various branches of a thorough and finished English education, during the same time, $40, making in all $150. And the charges for Ornamental branches are proportionably moderate. The undersigned, in fine, engages to have Young Ladies entering the 'Institute' by the year, and paying their bills quarterly, in advance, boarded and instructed in all the solid and polite branches of Female education, in a style of elegance and accuracy, not surpassed in any Female Seminary in the U. States, for $200 per annum., which he believes is the amount charged by other respectable teachers in the neighborhood. According to this proposal and the terms of the prospectus, published July 4th, 1832, the price of boarding and teaching young ladies in the 'Institute' will vary according to the branches taught, from 126 to $200 per annum. [Signed] WM. B. LACEY.

President of the Western Collegiate Institute for Young Ladies.

Erin Hill, near Pittsburgh, Sept. 18.—3t.

TO MY CREDITORS.—Please take notice that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas, for the county of Beaver, for the relief provided for insolvent debtors, by the existing laws of this commonwealth, and that the said court have appointed the third Monday of October next, at the Court House, in the Borough of Beaver, for hearing me and my creditors, when and where you may attend, if you think proper.

EBER WARD,

Late Innkeeper, Bridgewater.

Beaver, Sept. 7, 1832. [Sept. 11.—3t.]

SHELLAC, VERDIGRIS, ALCOHOL, &c.

WM. MITCHELTREE & SON have just received from Philadelphia, a quantity of Shellac and Verdigris. They are, as usual, constantly supplied with Alcohol, of their own manufacture, which they will warrant; and for a character of which, they refer to any of the Hatters of this city. They have also good Logwood and Copperas—all of which they will sell on reasonable terms. No. 162, Liberty street, (opposite Sixth street,) Pittsburgh. July 17.—1mt2f.

The Western Female Collegiate Institute

WILL be opened, by the Rev. WILLIAM B. LACEY, D. D., President, and Miss ELIZABETH H. SMITH, Governess, on the first Monday of September next, in that elegant, commodious, and delightfully situated mansion, now occupied by Mrs. Agnes Irwin, on Erin Hill, one mile east of the City of Pittsburgh, and near the right bank of the Monongahela river.

The design of this Institution is to impart an *accurate* and *thorough* knowledge of *all* the solid and polite branches of female education; and having employed the assistance of several ladies of distinguished learning and accomplishments, the President and Governess hope to fulfil the design and meet the just expectations of the public.

The general classification of Studies, and Terms of Instruction in the "Institute," are as follow:—Orthography, Reading, Writing, Rudiments of Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, and Plain Sewing, $4 per term.——Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Chronology, Elements of History, Rhetoric, and Needle Work, $6.——Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, Rhetoric, Botany, Geology, Composition, Moral Philosophy, Elocution, and Fancy Work, $7.——History, Geometry, Astronomy, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Logic, Elements of Criticism, Composition, and Elocution, $8.——Elocution, Intellectual Philosophy, Evidences of Christianity, Natural Theology, Domestic Economy, comprehending the Intellectual, Moral, and Manual branches of this department, $10.——French, Spanish, and Italian, each $8.——Music on the Guitar, Piano Forte, and Harp, including the use of the instruments for practice, each $13.——Drawing and Painting, $6.——Painting on Velvet, with theorems, $4.——Bronzing and Painting in the Chinese style, $20 per course.——Board, $2 50 per week.—The tuition bills will be payable quarterly in advance.

The Governess will lecture weekly on Etiquette and Female Manners, and exercise her pupils in Calisthenics and the forms and elegancies of fashionable life, *gratuitously.*

A prospectus of the Institution will soon be published; and, in the mean time, reference is made to the Rev. Robert Bruce, D. D., President of the Western University of Pennsylvania; Rev. Geo. Upfold, D. D.; Rev. Charles Avery; James Ross, Esq. John D. Davis, Esq. T. B. Dallas, Esq. Wm. W. Irwin, Esq. Wm. F. Irwin, M. D., Adam Hays, M. D., and Orlando Metcalf, of this city.

The Rev. Intrepid Morse, of Steubenville, Ohio; the Rev. Samuel Johnston, the Rev. Dr. Aydelett, William S. Johnston, Esq. Morgan Neville, Esq. John P. Foot, Esq. Dr. M. Flagg, and the Messrs. Picketts, of Cincinnati, Ohio; Andrew W. Loomis, New Lisbon, Ohio; and the Rev. David C. Page, and Thomas H. Armstrong, Esq. of Louisville, Kentucky.

Pittsburgh, June 26, 1832.—3m

FLAX SEED WANTED.

ONE dollar per bushel, cash, will be paid for good clean FLAX SEED, delivered at the subscriber's Drug Warehouse—corner of Sixth and Wood streets.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK.

August 21.—w6t

New Hardware Establishment.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they are now opening, at *No.* 58, *WOOD STREET*, a very extensive and choice assortment of

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, SADDLERY, &c.,

of the latest importations, which they offer to country merchants and others, on at least as good terms as they can be purchased in any establishment in this city.

WALLACE, HOWE & CO.

Pittsburgh, September 21, 1832.—3m.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ELIZABETH BENNET, or Pride and Prejudice: in two vols.

2. Cholera, as it recently appeared in the towns of Newcastle and Gateshead; including cases illustrative of its Physiology and Pathology, with a view to the establishment of sound Principles of Practice. By T. M. Greenhow, (of Newcastle upon Tyne,) Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in London, &c. &c. &c.

3. A Practical Guide to Operations on the Teeth: to which is prefixed a Historical Sketch of the rise and progress of Dental Surgery. By James Snell, Lecturer on the Anatomy and Diseases of the Teeth, &c. &c.

4. A Treatise on the Elements of Algebra, by the Rev. B. Bridge, B. D. F. R. S. Fellow of St. Peters' College, Cambridge, and late Professor of Mathematics in the East India College, Herts—First American, revised and corrected from the Sixth London Edition.

5. The British Drama: a collection of the most esteemed Tragedies, Comedies, Operas, and Farces, in the English Language; in two vols., with Engravings: New Edition.

6. The Singer's Own Book: a well selected collection of the most Popular, Sentimental, Amatory, Patriotic, Naval, and Comic Songs.

7. The Gentleman's Medical Pocket Book, and Health Adviser: containing a concise statement of the modes of curing every Disease to which he is liable, with directions for his conduct in case of accidents on the road or at sea. By a Medical Practitioner, of Philadelphia; in 1 vol., 18mo.

Together with a general assortment of Law, Medical, Theological, and School BOOKS.

For sale low by JOHN I. KAY & Co.,
44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.
Sept. 21.—6t

FOR SALE.

WILL be sold on the 8th of October next, at public sale, on the premises, the lot of ground formerly owned by E. G. Nelson, in Allegheny town; containing in Front, on Bank lane, fifty feet, and extending back three hundred and sixty-three feet; on which are a frame dwelling house and a number of good fruit trees.

N. B. MOLINEUX,
JOHN M'KEE,
Sept. 21.—ts. *Administrators.*

AUCTION SALES.

WILL be sold on Monday, 24th Sept. at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the corner of Market and Fourth streets, on Assignment, the entire stock of Samuel Stevenson, consisting of a very large and splendid assortment of Dry Goods, among which are the following articles, viz: Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Flannels, Blankets, Carpeting, Hearth Rugs, Tickings, Bombazetts, Circassians, Bombazines, French and English Merinoes, Black Lasting, Moreens, Beaverteens, Bangup Cord, Table Covers, Counterpanes, Umbrellas, Bed Spreads, Calicoes, Ginghams and Plaids, Silk and Cotton Vestings, Silk and Tabby Velvets, Cotton and Linen Diaper, Painted Muslins, Crape Robes, Plain and Figured Swiss, Jaconet, Mull and Book Muslins, Cambric do. Black, Green, Yellow and Italian Crape, Black, Worsted and White Cotton Hose, Black Silk do., Thibet Hdkfs., Fancy Silk, do. Black Lustring do., Mandarin, do., Popileno, do., Linen, do., Black and Cotton, do., Worsted and Valencia Shawls, Cotton and Merino, do., Gauze Scarfs, Bobinet Capes, Bobinet Footing, Cotton Lace, Bobinet and Thread do., Linen Cambric, Linen Collars, Glazed Muslins, Foundation Muslins, Buttons, Beaver and Hoskin Gloves, Black and White Silk do., Cotton Cord, Sewing Silk, Patent Thread, Gimps, Combs, Cotton Balls, &c. &c. &c.

N. B.—Sales continued from day to day until all is closed.

W. BELL, Jr.
JOHN ALEXANDER,
THOS. STEVENSON,
Sept. 21.—tf *Assignees.*

Fort Pitt Glass Works.

R. B. CURLING & SONS, grateful for the very liberal patronage they have hitherto received, beg leave to inform their friends and the public that they have considerably enlarged their factory; and having associated with them Mr. H. HIGBY, under the firm of CURLING, HIGBY & CURLINGS, they respectfully solicit a continuance of former favors.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 21, 1832.—tf

NOTES AND GOLD.

EVERY description of Bank Note Paper discounted at reduced rates. The highest premium paid for Foreign and American GOLD.

Notes and Drafts collected: interest allowed on Special Deposits.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
Sept. 21, 1832.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of H. HIGBY & Co., was dissolved on the 1st instant, by mutual consent.

All persons indebted will please make immediate payment to Wetmore & Havens, who are duly authorized to close the business of the firm.

CHAS. P. WETMORE,
R. N. HAVENS,
HENRY HIGBY.
September 21, 1832.—4t

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.
Aug. 25, 1826—tf. *Allegheny Town.*

HARDWARE.

HOGE & WAINWRIGHT,

100 WOOD STREET, are receiving a full and well assorted Stock of Hardware, Cuttlery, Saddlery, Whips, &c. &c., to which they invite the attention of purchasers, confident that their prices will prove satisfactory to those that will favor them with a call.

Sept. 11, 1832.—6t.

PAPER.

150 Reams Straw and Rag Paper. Just received and for sale by
DICKEY & CAROTHERS.
September 14, 1832.—6wcp.

FLAX SEED.

ONE Dollar per Bushel will be paid, in cash, for good, clean Flax Seed, delivered at the Oil Mill in Bayardstown, or at our Warehouse.

McKEE, CLARKE & Co.,
39 Water street.
Pittsburgh, August 7, 1832.—2m

Celebrated Travelers.

THE Lives of Celebrated Travelers, by J. A. St. John: in 3 vols., 18mo.; being Nos. 38, 39, and 40 of Harper's Family Library.

Complete sets of this valuable work, and all the new and popular works for sale, at low prices, by

JOHN I. KAY & CO.,
No. 44, *Market street, opposite the Bank of Pittsburgh.* Sept. 13.—6t.

COTTON SPINNER WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN, living in Kentucky, about six miles from Cumberland river, having a Cotton Factory, with 240 Spindles, and a Wool Carding Machine, all propelled by water power, intends to add more Spindles and other Machinery to the same, and would like to engage a man of integrity of character, with sober and industrious habits, well qualified to manage and keep the same in repair, &c. A man with a family would be preferred, who could be accommodated with a House and Garden, in a healthy situation. A person, with the necessary qualifications, who could furnish some capital, to be laid out in additional Machinery, &c., could obtain an interest, if desired; or the advertiser would receive proposals to pay a stipulated price per dozen for spinning, and furnish hands and stock, or would give a reasonable salary. No one need apply unless he can produce the best recommendations for character and qualifications. For further information, please apply to Messrs. Riddle, Forsyth & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; or address the Post Master,, Millville, Caldwell county, Kentucky.

August 14—tf

New Leather Store,

No. 138, *Wood st., 2d door below 6th st.*

WALTER BRYANT & CO.,

LATE OF BOSTON, respectfully inform the citizens of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that they have now a Machine in operation for splitting Leather, which will enable them to supply this market with Leather, at Eastern prices.—They have now on hand a good assortment of finished Leather, of all kinds and qualities, not inferior to any that ever appeared in this market. Purchasers are requested to call and examine the stock, and judge for themselves.

Leather split at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. Cash paid for upper Leather, and Calf skins in the rough.

☞The above machine is called 'Richardson's Patent machine for splitting Leather,' and was invented in Boston, and patented in April, 1831. It is the best invention yet patented, and the only one in use, that appears to give satisfaction. By it leather can be cut to any given thickness, with the greatest smoothness, ease, and nicety. Of that part of the hide, inside, that has generally, with much labor, been shaved off, and thrown away as useless, a piece of handsome, soft, and even leather is produced by this machine, which is very well adapted for boot backs, summer shoes, &c., &c.

The Eastern Boot and Shoe manufacturers have heretofore had a monopoly of split leather work, and consequently western workmen, were frequently idle, by vast quantities of this work being sent to Pittsburgh. Boot and Shoe-makers in this city, will now be enabled to compete with Eastern manufacturers, both in price and quality.

Pittsburgh, July 24.—2m.

Edgeworth Ladies' Boarding School,

BRADDOCKSFIELD, NEAR PITTSBURGH,

Will recommence its engagements on the first Monday of October next.

THE increased and increasing approbation given to this institution cannot fail to produce a corresponding zeal and energy, and a desire to secure a settled good opinion. At this time very many additions have been made, for the convenience, comfort, and well doing of the pupils.—In so large a field as is open for education, understood in its true and extensive sense, there must be room for continual culture. Unabated will be the effort to do the utmost possible to meet so responsible a charge as the care of youth, and to this effort will be added the aid experience brings.—With little observation, in every succeeding month, somewhat is seen to revise and improve.

Edgeworth Seminary has been now of several years standing, and, disclaiming all egotism, it is only the fact to say that experience enables it to offer rather an increase than a diminution of means to give satisfaction.

The health enjoyed by the inmates, and beauty of situation of Braddocksfield Mansion, are well known to visiters, but for information of strangers, it is necessary to state, that in both particulars terms too flattering cannot easily be used.

To instruct, coercive means are not employed—reference is made to the heart as well as the head. Pains are taken to inculcate, that to be great, it is an indispensable to be virtuous; and as the worth of knowledge is only to be estimated by its tendency to right action, the study of every branch, and the proportion of time given to it, will be made subservient and tributary to useful moral and religious improvement.

Sabbath day engagements must not be interrupted unnecessarily. Pupils living at a distance, or from any cause, disposed to make Braddocksfield, during the vacation, their home, are invited to do so, and no additional charge is made.

TERMS.

Admission, Tuition in English branches, viz:—Reading, Writing, Grammar, Composition, Arithmetic, Geography, and Astronomy, with use of Globes, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and History; also Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, - - - *per annum*,	$130
Tuition in Music, - - - -	40
Drawing, Pencil, Crayon, and Water Colors, -	24
Oil Painting, - - - -	40
French, - - - -	20

Pupils engaging in all the studies, the total charge does not exceed two hundred dollars a year. Payment three months in advance.

M. OLVER.
September 13, 1831.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TALES of the Early Ages: By Horace Smith, Esq., Author of Zillah, Brambletye House, &c. &c.

And, also, The Percey Anecdotes, revised edition; to which is added a valuable collection of American Anecdotes, Original and Select; illustrated with 14 fine Portraits: 2 volumes in 1 volume, 8vo. printed on fine paper; together with all the New Works.

Just received and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co., No. 44 Market street, opposite the Bank of Pittsburgh. August 28, 1832.—10t.

MANAGERS' OFFICE,
Number 68 *Wood Street, Pittsburgh*

ORDERS for Tickets, from abroad, will meet with prompt attention.

The Lottery and Exchange Telegraph, published at this office, will be despatched, *gratis*, to all who send their orders to this office.

Prizes have been sold by the subscriber, amounting, in fact, to upwards of *One Million of Dollars!*

☞Please address GEORGE A. COOK, Ag't for the Managers, Pittsburgh. Aug. 28

HEALTH ALMANAC, FOR 1833.

THE HEALTH ALMANAC, for 1833, with Maxims and Rules for the Preservation of Health. Just received, and for sale by

JOHN I. KAY & Co.,
Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.

Also, for sale, as above, English and German Almanacs, of different kinds, by the gross, dozen, or single one. Sept. 14—tf

500.000 KENTUCKY SEGARS; 83 Boxes and Kegs of Manufactured Tobacco.

Just received by MOSES ATWOOD,
No. 84 Wood street.
September 14, 1832.—t5O

China & Queensware.

PEPPARD & CALLAN, importers, No. 37 Wood street, are receiving, in addition to their spring stock, a very general assortment of NEW PATTERNS, of a superior quality of ware.

DINING and TEA SETS, mantel ornaments, with plain and Cut Glass, at moderate prices.

June 22, 1832.—tf

LARGE & ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

CABINET-WARE.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform the citizens of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that they have on hand, at their cabinet manufactory, on Liberty street, opposite Smithfield street, a large and elegant assortment of FURNITURE—consisting of Sofas; Couches; Mahogany Chairs; Pier, Eve, and Card tables; Work tables, Dining and Breakfast tables of every variety; Sideboards; Bureaus; Ladies' Dressing stands; Secretaries; Book cases; Wardrobes; together with High, French, and Common Bedsteads; which they will sell on the most reasonable terms. They flatter themselves, that, by constant attention to business, and faithful workmanship, they will merit a share of public patronage.

WM. ALEXANDER,
S. AVARD.
may 25, 1832.—tf

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished, at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

DRUGS, &c.

WILLIAM MITCHELTREE & SON, beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have opened a *Wholesale and Retail Drug Store, at No.* 162 *Liberty street, (opposite Sixth street,)* where they have received, and intend keeping, a general supply of DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, &c., which they will sell on the most reasonable terms.

Having made arrangements in the eastern cities for a regular supply, they are enabled to sell at the lowest prices. ☞Physicians and country merchants are respectfully invited to call.

Pittsburgh, March 30, 1832.—6m

COMMISSION HOUSE.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in Natchez, Mississippi, with the design of transacting a *GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS*. He will attend, particularly, to the sale of Northern Produce and Manufactures, and to the purchase and shipment of Cotton. Consignments or orders, addressed to him, will meet with prompt attention; and no exertion shall be wanting to promote the interests, and merit the confidence of those who may entrust him with business. He respectfully solicits the patronage of his northern friends.

ALFRED COCHRAN.
Natchez, March 10, 1832.

ALFRED COCHRAN,
Commission Merchant,

NATCHEZ, MISSISSIPPI.

Refer to

Messrs. COCHRAN & IRWIN, Pittsburgh,
G. W. BARCLAY & Co. Louisville,
STEPHEN DUNCAN, Esq., Natchez,
JOHN LINTON, Esq., New Orleans.
march 27, 1832.—6m.

LIQUORS.

3 PIPES Bordeaux Brandy;
2 do Holland Gin;
30 Quarter Casks Sweet Malaga Wine.
Just received and for sale by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
march 9.

75 Bbls. Molasses, received per Transport, and for sale by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
may 25, 1832.

Exchange Establishment,

NO. 68 WOOD STREET.

Zanesville	1	Michigan	3
Muskingum	1	Pottsville	1
New Jersey	1a2	Chambersburgh	1
Delaware	1	Wilksbarre	1½
Virginia	1	Lake Erie	2
New England	2	Painesville	2
South Carolina	3	New York	1½a2
North Carolina	5	Scioto	3
Louisiana	5		

GEORGE A. COOK,
Aug. 17. Exchange Broker.

Jefferson Foundry.

THE UNDERSIGNED most respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have commenced the Iron Foundry Business, on the premises, Front street, (between Smithfield and Grant streets,) known as the Jefferson Foundry, where all orders will be received for Castings, Land or Boat Steam Engines, Machinery, &c., and will be executed with punctuality, and on the most reasonable terms.

SAM'L SMITH,
BENJ. MINIS.
may 4, 1832—tf

LAW NOTICE.

GEO. W. ACHESON, Attorney at Law—Office at the southwest corner of Market street and the Diamond. ☞Entrance, No. 3 in the Diamond. march 27, 1832.—tf.

DRAKE ON CHOLERA.

A PRACTICAL Treatise on the History, Prevention, and Treatment of Epidemic Cholera; designed both for the Profession and the People: by Daniel Drake, M. D., of Cincinnati. Just received and for sale by

JOHN J. KAY & Co.,
No. 44 Market street, opposite the Bank of Pittsburgh. September 7, 1832.—6t.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut—incorporated by the State of Connecticut—will make insurance against the dangers of Inland Navigation; on Steam, Keel, and Flat Boats, together with their cargoes, as well as on property in ships, on the high seas. Also, against fire, on every description of Buildings, and on Merchandise, Furniture, and Machinery contained therein.

Their terms will be as favorable as those of any other company in the United States; and all claims upon them will be promptly and liberally adjusted.

WM. W. ELLSWORTH, *President.*
THOS. C. PERKINS, *Secretary.*

☞The subscriber, having been appointed Surveyor for this city and vicinity, will make surveys of any of the above specified risks, and forward them to the General Agency at Cincinnati, where the Policies will be executed.

MOSES ATWOOD,
Corner of Wood and Front streets.
Pittsburgh, 14th Oct. 1831.—1y

J. C. BUCKLES,
Commission Merchant,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.

December 21, 1827—tf.

To Be Let,

A Commodious Three Story Brick Dwelling House, situate in Liberty Street, between Third and Fourth streets. Immediate possession will be given. For terms, apply to Mr. John Irwin, at the Rope Warehouse, or of the subscriber, on the premises. W. W. IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, July 20, 1832.—tf.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing, under the firm of Wm. G. Davis & Co., Blairsville, Pa., and Wm. G. Davis & Co., Wheeling, Va., is dissolved by mutual consent.

Any persons having unsettled accounts against either of the above concerns, will please present them for payment to John D. Davis & Co.; and those indebted, are requested to make payments without delay, to either of the subscribers.

JOHN D. DAVIS,
WM. G. DAVIS.
Pittsburgh, 30th march, 1832.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have associated themselves together in business, under the firm of JOHN D. DAVIS & CO., as Wholesale Grocers, Forwarding and Commission Merchants; and respectfully offer their services to their friends and the public. No 38, Water, and 78, Front streets.

JOHN D. DAVIS,
WM. G. DAVIS.
Pittsburgh, march 30, 1832.—tf.

250 BBLS. LOAF SUGAR: received per Steam Boat Friend, and for sale unusually low, by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
may4, 1832.

NEW COACH MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers are desirous of informing the public that they have commenced the *COACH MAKING, in all its various branches,* near the end of the *Allegheny Bridge, Saint Clair street, Pittsburgh,* where they intend manufacturing *Post Coaches, Coachees, Barouches, Chariotees, Cariolees, Gigs, Sulkeys, Dearborns, &c. &c.*

Having supplied themselves with as good a lot of materials as the country can afford, and having none but first rate mechanics, they flatter themselves that they are enabled to give general satisfaction to those who may favor them.

Stage Proprietors are respectfully requested to give them a call, and examine for themselves.—All work done, warranted of the best materials and workmanship. ☞Repairing done with despatch.

On hand, for sale, a neat Charriottee.

HISE, COLE & GREER.

N. B. Wanted, three lads between 14 and 17 years of age, to learn the Coach Making business.
march 20, 1832.—tf

TAKE NOTICE

THAT all the Goods, Effects, and Book Accounts of M. E. Moehring & Brother, have been assigned to Charles Von Bonnhorst, Charles L. Volz, and Martin Rahm, in trust for the benefit of the Creditors of the said firm of M. E. Moehring & Brother, with certain preferences. All those indebted to the said firm, by Book Account or otherwise, will call on Charles Von Bonnhorst, Esq. and settle their respective accounts, he being duly authorised; and those who have claims on said firm will present them, duly authenticated, to the undersigned assignees.

CHARLES VON BONNHORST,
CHARLES L. VOLZ,
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh, July 24, 1832.—2m.

NEW DRUG STORE.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public that they have opened a Drug Store, No. 42 Market street, second door below third, where they have just received a large and general assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Window Glass, Perfumery, &c. which they offer for sale, Wholesale and Retail, on the most reasonable terms.

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.

☞For sale, as above, Mons. Chabert, the celebrated French Fire King's Tapuyas Elixir, an instantaneous cure for the tooth ache.

April 13, 1832.—tf

RECTIFYING DISTILLERY,

AND

WINE AND LIQUOR STORE.

WM. MITCHELTREE & SON respect fully inform their friends and the public, that they have removed their RECTIFYING DISTILLERY from Gray's Row, St. Clair street, to *No.* 162 *Liberty street,* (opposite to Sixth street,) where they continue to manufacture, in quantity, the following Liquors, which they will sell wholesale and retail on reasonable terms.

Brandy,	Cinnamon Cordial,
Rum,	Carraway do.
Gin,	Per. Love do.
Rectified Whiskey,	Rose do.
1st and 4th proof,	Lemon do.
Alcohol,	Annisseed do.
Peppermint Cordial,	Clove do.

Domestic Wine, Cherry Bounce, Bitters, and Essences.

In addition to the above, they have laid in and intend constantly keeping the following

WINES AND LIQUORS.

French Brandy,	Madeira Wine,
Holland Gin,	Lisbon do.
Jamaica Spirits,	Teneriffe do.
Port Wine,	Malaga do.

☞ Monongahela Whiskey by the barrel, keg, &c.

N. B.—Goods delivered, drayage free, within the limits of the city.

Grocers, tavern-keepers, and others wanting to purchase, are invited to call and examine their stock. March 30—6m.

30 Hhds. Superior quality Leaf Tobacco (new crop)—received per Polander.
For sale by RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
may 25, 1832.

400 BAGS Coffee;
80 chests assorted Tea:
60 boxes Raisins;
5 barrels Almonds, and a large additional supply of superior Liquors.

Just received and for sale by
JOHN DALZELL & Co.,
170, Corner of Liberty and Irwin streets.
July 24.—tf

FOR SALE—A number of Shares of Stock in the Navigation and Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.

Apply to GEORGE A. COOK, Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. June 19.

Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash.

THE Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash effectually cleanses the teeth and mouth, speedily removes all canker or soreness; likewise, the smell or taste from the use of tobacco, and all that is offensive in the breath; in fine, it preserves the teeth and mouth, in all respects, in a clean and healthy condition. For sale at

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co's
Drug Store, No 42, *Market street.*
July 31

PIG METAL.

THE Subscribers have just received, per Amulet, a Lot of Pig Metal, which they offer for sale. As they are receiving heavy consignments, they will shortly be enabled to offer to the consumers a regular supply of this article.

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.
Nov. 29.—tf

50 HHDS. Prime N. O. Sugar;
90 bbls. Molasses;
25 half bbls. do
100 boxes Tin Plate, 1-3 x;
100 bbls. No. 2 Mackerel;
50 bbls. No. 3 do;
30 half bbls. Nos. 1 and 2 do;
9 bbls. New England Rum;
50 do Tanners' Oil;
50 do Rosin and Pitch;
5 casks Cod Fish;
6 tierces Rice;
100 kegs Ky. Manufactured Tobacco;
150 boxes Melee Cigars.

Just received and for sale by
JOHN D. DAVIS & Co.,
No. 38 Water, and 78 Front streets.
may 4—tf

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO. of Wheeling.

THE Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Wheeling, incorporated by the Legislature of Virginia, is duly organised and prepared to take both Fire and Marine risks on the customary terms. Officers for the current year:

JAMES H. FORSYTH, *President.*

Moses W. Chapline,	George Dulty,
Marcus Wilson,	Henry Moore,
William Lambdin,	Thomas Hughes,
William B. Tyson,	Ebenezer Zane,

Directors.

M. Nelson, *Sec'y.* Jan. 17.—tf.

TILT HAMMERED SPADES & SHOVELS

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality. Also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.
Corner of Fourth and Wood streets.
march 22, 1831.—tf

55 BALES COTTON;
33 HOGSHEADS TOBACCO;
10 BALES TOBACCO.
Just received and for sale by
MOSES ATWOOD,
may 22. *No.* 84, *Front street.*

TOBACCO.

85 HHDS. TOBACCO, (new crop;)
250,000 Common SEGARS.
Just received, per steamers Sentinel and Experiment, and for sale by MOSES ATWOOD,
June 8. *No.* 84, *Front street.*

NEW MUSIC,

AT HALF PRICE,

Twelve and a Half Cents a Sheet.

GO FORGET ME, why should Sorrow; On Hudson's Side; Innocent Mirth; Wreath of Love; When Temperance; Yon Rose Tree; Lovely Mary; Love thee, yes, too fondly truly: O then I thought of thee; Live Lone; Idols Mio; Spring time of year; Clar de Kitchen; Alice Gray, with vars.; O'Cara Memoria, by Hunter; Buona Motte Amato Care; Swiss Boy, with vars., by Andrews; Le Rano de Vaches; Ov. Mansaniello.

GUITAR MUSIC.

The Wish; Blithe as the hours; Sul Margine My Sister Dear; Cotillions, by Tolbeoque; Le Souvenir; Weber's last Waltz, with vars.

No. 9, Fifth street.
SMITH, PETERS & Co.
July 17—tf

REMOVAL.

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO. have removed to their New Warehouse, one door west of Market, on Water street—second building below their old stand. March 9.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,
Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf. *Executors.*

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTH-ACHE.—The subscribers, having united in the purchase of all Dr. Thomas White's right, (as expressed in his Letters Patent, obtained of the United States, on the 29th July, 1829,) to make and sell the said White's Celebrated Tooth-Ache Drops, in the county of Allegheny, are prepared to supply the city and county with any quantity of said Drops, and warrant them *genuine.*—Sold at Retail, by E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist, at his office, No 70 Fourth street; Wholesale, by JOHN HANNEN & Co., corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

E. HALE, Dentist,
J. HANNEN, Druggist.

☞The subscriber, in his practice as a Dentist, having successfully and to a considerable extent used "Doctor T. White's Vegetable Tooth Ache Drops," can recommend them, when *genuine*, as superior to any other remedy now in use. If obtained of the subscriber, a *cure* is *guarantied.*

A certificate of the Patentee may be seen at the office of the subscriber, No. 70 Fourth street, near Wood; where all Dental operations will be performed to the satisfaction of the patient, or no charges required.

E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist.
April 15—tf

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

WHOLESALE

Earthen-Ware House,

No. 37, Wood Street, Pittsburgh,

Next door to Messrs. Tassey & Church, and nearly opposite Griffith's Hotel.

THE undersigned have made arrangements for regular importations of

China and Earthen-Ware,

And they expect within a few weeks to receive their spring stock of Ware, which will be of the first quality, newest pattern, and quite as extensive as any wholesale house West of the Mountains.

A very general assortment of Pittsburgh manufactured *GLASS* will be kept on hand.

Orders for Ware, left at this house, shall be packed with care and punctuality.

Prices and terms will be found accommodating.

STANDISH PEPPARD,
JAMES CALLAN.
Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

PRESSED GLASS KNOBS.

THE subscribers, having purchased from the New England Glass Company the exclusive right to make Patent Pressed Glass Knobs west of the Allegheny Mountains, hereby caution all persons against making, buying, or selling the same, except such as are manufactured by the Patentees, or

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS.
May 9 1832.—tf

DOMESTIC GOODS.

40 BALES Domestics, viz:—Ashton, Delaware, and Chester Tickings; Drillings, Shirtings, and Sheetings; Wilmington Stripes, &c. Just received from Eastern manufactories, and for sale by MOSES ATWOOD,
may 22. *No.* 84, *Front street.*

BAIRD & BALDWIN,

Shipping and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
NO. 7 COMMERCIAL ROW.

☞*Refer to*—
ALLEN & GRANT, *Pittsburgh.*
C. MACALLISTER, Jr. & Co., *Cincinnati.*
A. G. JAUDON & Co., *or*
MACALLISTER & YORK, *Philadelphia.*
WHITALL, JAUDON & Co., *or*
YORK, MACALLISTER & Co., *New Orleans.*
July 10, 1832.—tf

PATENT PLANING MACHINE.—The right to use this valuable machine, invented and patented by William Woodworth, and known as Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine, may be obtained on application to the subscriber for the counties of Allegheny, Butler, Beaver, Washington, Green, Fayette, Somerset, Cambria, Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield, M'Kean, Warren, Venango, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania. That part of Maryland lying west of the Blue Ridge; all that part of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge, except the county of Ohio. The whole of the state of Ohio except the counties of Hamilton, Butler, and Montgomery. The whole of the state of Kentucky, except the counties of Jefferson, Boone, Oldham, Gallatin, and Campbell. The whole of Indiana, except the counties of Floyd, Clark, Jefferson, Dearborn, and Switzerland. The whole of the state of Illinois, and the territory of Michigan. Rights to use the machine in that part of the United States, named above, will be sold by the single county or in larger districts. As it is presumed that no one will purchase without seeing the machine at work, a description of it is deemed unnecessary. Should any person, however, wish to purchase, and find it inconvenient to visit the places where it is in operation, a machine will be furnished, warranted to plane, tongue and groove, and bring to an exact width and thickness, a white pine board of 12 feet long, and of any width from 1 to 14 inches, in one minute and ten seconds, or an oak board of the same dimensions in 2 minutes and 10 seconds. Machines may be seen at work in the cities of New Orleans, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and others at the south and east, at Wheeling, Virginia, and at the saw mill of Messrs. Irwin & Herron, in this city.

Persons desiring to purchase will have the certificates of scientific and practical men who have seen it at work, in the different places in which it has been put up, forwarded to them. They give their opinion as to the great value of the invention, state the time they have seen boards dressed by this machine, and describe the quality of the work as compared with that performed by hand labor.

LEONARD CHESTER.
Acting for the Proprietor.
Pittsburgh Hotel, April 19, 1831.

Ten Acre Lots for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale Eight Lots of Ground, situated in view of the town of East Liberty, containing about 10 acres each.

The above Lots are handsomely located; suitable for country residences. The terms will be accommodating to purchasers. For a plan of the lots and other particulars, apply to the proprietor, No. 194 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

JAMES LAUGHLIN.
may 8, 1832.—tf

DOCTOR ROBERT'S

☞*WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.*☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn, It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE,

From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*, and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26—tf.

30 CASKS superior Sugar-house Molasses;
400 Missouri Hides;
10 quarter Casks Malaga Wine;
20 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
50 boxes smoked Herring;
100 do. Cincinnati Soap;
Received by late arrivals, and for sale by
H. MAC SHANE,
Feb. 14—tf. 76 Front street.

HOGE & WAINWRIGHT,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

RESPECTFULLY request the attention of Country Merchants, Saddlers, and others, to their Stock of Goods, a greater part of which is of their own importation; and in part, consists of Griffin's, Waldron's, Passmore's, and Wilson's Scythes; Knives and Forks; Pen, Pocket, and Blade Knives; Locks; Latches; Butt Hinges; Screws; Sheep Shears; Cast, Shear, and Blister Steel—a fine assortment of Waiters, &c. &c.

Having made arrangements for the importation of our own Goods in future, and determined to use every exertion to give satisfaction, we feel confident that we shall be enabled to meet the wishes of those who may favor us with their custom.

Pittsburgh, march 23, 1832.—tf

Notice to Creditors, &c.

SAMUEL STEVENSON, of the city of Pittsburgh, Merchant, having assigned all his Goods, Merchandise, Accounts, and Effects to the subscribers, in trust, for the benefit of his creditors, as named in his deed of Assignment. All persons indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned; and those having claims against him, will present them for settlement.

WILLIAM BELL, Jr.
JOHN ALEXANDER,
THOMAS STEVENSON.
August 14—tf